

# The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. XI.

BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, AUG. 24, 1883.

NO. 12.

## WEATHER BULLETIN.

The following, reported especially for the TRIBUNE, shows the condition of the weather at the various points mentioned at 9:26 last evening. Observations at all stations taken at the same moment of time:

Stations.	Temp.	Dir.	Veloc.	State of
				the
				Wind.
				Wind.
				Weather
Bismarck	61	NE	7	Clear
Butte	61	NE	7	Clear
Billings	61	NE	7	Clear
Assiniboia	61	NE	7	Clear
Moorhead	62	W	Light	Clear
St. Paul	62	W	Light	Clear

G. A. DETCHENY,  
Private S. C. U. S. A.

## NEWS COMMENTS.

PEANUT flour is becoming popular in Virginia.

HIRE a cat with a club if you would see the dog dance.

JAY GOULD is now figuring on how much he has banked on the strike.

It is remarkable how the president catches so many fish. He never spits on his bait.

'Speaking of a New York writer says: "She has the true Italian air." Maccaroni and cheese! Whew!

THE connecting link between the negro and the ape has been discovered. Colorado bears are fond of watermelons.

PADDY RYAN wants to fight Sullivan again. He will get his features knocked into a shape that will suit him yet.

A MAGAZINE publishes an item entitled: "How Man was Distributed on the Earth." It doesn't refer to cyclones, however.

ANOTHER Ohio man has resigned an office, but did not cry out your disbelief too suddenly. It was to accept a better one.

THE president doesn't even wear a collar while fishing, and the dudes are almost angry enough to demand a personal explanation.

THE Massachusetts council having rejected a nominee appointed by Gov. Butler, he purposes filling the place with a colored man.

FRED GERHARDT will take a number of horses to England for the autumn races. The Lily will be on hand to yell at the proper moment.

BILLY EMERSON, the minstrel, has put \$25,000 for a San Francisco show, which he will convert into a time for indigent actors.

A POET in the New York Journal addresses a jaded "To Lonely Addie." Addie is probably a cashier in a store that doesn't advertise.

A NEW YORK paper thinks the strike didn't end like a romance. Scarcely. It partook more of the nature of an unexpected cyclone.

A LOUISVILLE editor has signed the pledge. This may not appear remarkable until the fact is recalled that Louisville is in Kentucky.

A WRITER on a rural paper of New York state claims to have seen a rainbow at midnight. Prohibition seems to have been a failure in his locality.

MRS JENNIE FLOOD, the California millionaire, has been captured by a real English jargon with a "continued in our next" name and an invalid bank account.

SIX LYON PLAYFAIR, of England, will visit America this season. He is quite an expert at poker but can never hope to win in this country if he tries to play fair.

AT a recent fair an Auburn lady won a set of false teeth. Although she still has her own grinders she finds the new ones come real handy for ornamenting pie crusts.

A NEW YORK family has three pairs of twins and a set of triplets. The only sermon they ever heard preached was from the text, "Increase and multiply," etc., etc.

THE Spaniards tell us that he who stumbles twice over the same stone deserves to break his shins. Will Mr. Samuel J. Tilden please clip this on and paste it in his polo cap.

THE United States steamer Yantic is about to sail for the Arctic regions in search of the Greely party. Next year some vessel will be dispatched in search of the Yantic.

IT is announced that on the timbers of Noah's ark the initials "S. T." have been found. Just what manner of animal Sammy preens to get on board will be stated in due time.

TWO returned strikers were dismissed from the Western Union office at New York for speaking of two non-strikers as "scabs." It isn't always the best policy to speak the truth.

MRS. R. B. HAYES is working a bookmark for President Arthur to reward him for refusing to travel on Sunday. What will she say when she learns that he lays over on Sunday to go fishing?

A LADY witness in a court in Germany has been indicted for perjury simply because she swore that she was only twenty-one years old, when in reality she had seen twice that number of winters, besides several severe fairs.

THE general in command of the forces opposing the French at Tonquin is named Heang Tang Dang. When any one calls him from a distance the troops think it is a bugle blast and promptly fall in.

SOME of the editorial excrementists honest in their letters that not a road agent was sighted on the trip. Isn't it remarkable that representatives of such untold wealth should get through the almost trackless wilds unmolested?

MRS. FARGO, the widow of the millionaire expressman, has married a newspaper writer. If every rich widow would take this precaution in marrying a man accustomed to naming large sums of money, much trouble might be prevented.—Somerville Journal.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Funeral of the Victims of the Great Wind Storm at Rochester, Minnesota.

Rate Chinamen Want Damages for Being Deprived of Their Beavers' Queues.

Four Hundred Russians Killed and an Equal Number Wounded in a Persian Battle.

A Hurricane Sweeps Over Ottawa, Canada, Doing Immense Damage to Property.

Reception of Officers by the Knights Templar at Their Conclave in the Golden Square.

## Miscellaneous News.

### The Funeral at Rochester.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 23.—Special to the Globe from Rochester, Minn.: Thursday morning dawned bright and beautiful. At an early hour strangers began to pour in from all directions and by noon the streets were crowded with a surging mass of humanity. The expression of sadness on every face told more plainly than fluttering crepe or tolling bells the tale of mourning, desolation and death. Ten bodies were interred in Oakwood cemetery in the afternoon. At 4:30 a procession was formed in front of the Cook house. Fifth street, from Broadway to the cemetery gate, was literally jammed with teams. The following is a list of the victims interred: Mrs. Weatherly, Nellie Irwin, Mahala McCormick, Mr. Hazel, Mrs. McQuillan, Mrs. Quick, Mrs. Clough, Mrs. Zorath, August Zorath, Mr. Osbourne and child. The names of the ministers officiating are as follows: Rev. Hampton Rev. J. Stafford, Prof. E. W. Young, Rev. E. B. Lathrop, of Austin, and Rev. Stenhouse, of Pottam. The ceremonies performed were of an impressive character. The singing was of a mournful nature. The only tribute offered upon the close-clinging clay were silent, seething tears. It was by far the saddest funeral that ever occurred in Rochester. Mr. Quick, another of the dangerously injured victims, died at 3 p. m. Reports from the town of Salem indicate a large amount of damage in that locality.

### The Rochester Disaster.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Congressman Mark H. Dannel telegraphs the following graphic picture of the Rochester disaster to the Daily News: The cyclone struck Rochester about 6:30 in the evening, Tuesday, lasted a minute and a half, and largely spent its force on the north half of the city. All the dwelling houses but two on the north side of 1st street, embracing the entire ward, were wholly destroyed and most of them blown into atoms. On the same side one four mill was demolished, another unroofed and a large foundry wholly demolished. Van Duzen's large elevator was unroofed. The depot and all the adjoining buildings were wholly demolished. The destruction from the depot north was substantially completed. The bridge over the Zumbrota river near the depot was destroyed. The destruction on the south side of the track was very great, but not so sweeping. The court house was unroofed, as also the Cook House. All the churches were badly damaged, the Methodist church suffering the most. Not less than 100 buildings on the south side of the track were more or less damaged. The destruction was mainly north of the Cook House that part suffering a complete wreck north of the depot, which was inhabited by laboring people. Darkness set in soon after the tornado and the scene was terrible. Twenty-five dead bodies were taken from the ruins, many of them pariahs with children.

NOT LESS THAN 250 BUILDINGS wholly or partially ruined. The loss cannot be less than \$370,000. The loss of life is very great; twenty-five killed and four or five have died since. Some seventy now being cared for who were injured. Of those now in the hospital some fifty are

TERribly CUT AND MANGLED by flying timbers and pieces of wood. The destruction to life and property along the track of the wind is very great. Two persons were killed near Kasson. Cattle in large numbers were killed. Grain in stock and shock was taken somewhere and generally not leaving a single straw behind. It is not possible for me at this time to give a more detailed account of the most terrible cyclone that has ever visited our state. St. Paul sent \$5,000 to the sufferers. Owatonna will send \$1,000 and other cities and towns will send relief. The poor of the city are the greatest sufferers.

### Distinguished Travelers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—A distinguished party of English and Canadian gentlemen, principally stockholders in the Canadian Pacific railway, arrived here to-day, over the Michigan road. Among the members of the party are President George Stephen and Vice Presidents D. McIntyre and R. B. Angus, of the Canadian Pacific; Prince Hoheglobe and Count Glenchen, London; Earl Latham, Lord Elphinstone and Lord Castletown, London, and a large number of Canadian officials. The party leaves for St. Paul to-morrow, and will go thence to Winnipeg and from there to Minnetonka and Emerson, where they will strike the Canadian Pacific and proceed over it 900 miles west from Winnipeg.

### Trouble in China.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A despatch from Hong Kong says the European cable water at Canton, in an altercation recently with some Coolies, crew a revolver and killed a boy and wounded two

men. He was arrested and now awaits trial. The outrage had an exasperating effect on the populace who were already greatly excited by the action of the French in Tonquin. Placards were posted on the walls of the city Wednesday summoning the people to rise and slaughter the barbarians. The placards added to the flame and the Europeans in Canton became greatly alarmed and the British consul sent an appeal to the British commander for protection. The British sloop of war "Swift" has left for Canton.

### Commissioners Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The president has appointed D. D. S. Brown, of Seaside, N. Y., Geo. W. Wright, of Des Moines, Iowa, and Wm. S. Faray, of Columbus, Ohio, commissioners to examine and report on seventy-five miles of the Pacific railway in Montana. To examine forty-two miles of the same railway in Oregon and Washington territory the following commissioners were appointed: Wm. H. Beard, of Brooklyn, Richard N. Galloway, New York, and Alonzo Bell, of New York.

### The Knights Templar.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The following were elected officers of the Knights Templars: Grand master, Robert E. Withers, of Virginia; deputy grand, Charles Roscoe, of New York; generalissimo, John P. Gobin, of Pennsylvania; captain general, Hugh McDurdy, of Michigan; senior warden, J. Larus Thomas, of Kentucky; junior warden, George C. Parsons, of California; treasurer and recorder, re-elected. Tomorrow is the inauguration of the Garfield foundation monument. The day has been declared a state holiday and all business will be suspended.

### The Press.

He maintains his reputation as a skilled fisherman.

The party reported to be in execution.

### Cold Weather in Camp.

CAMP EMPTION, ON SNAKE RIVER, VIA FORT WASHAKIE, WYO., Aug. 23.—The president's party reached this camp after traveling about eighteen miles along the foot hills between the Shoshone and Teton mountains. The camp is named in honor of S. S. Emption, who was expected to accompany the party. Its location is in a grand, being situated on a bluff of the Snake river and facing the entire range of Teton mountains. Judge Wilkins shot and brought in his first antelope.

ALL KINDS OF GAME abound in the country. Nearly all the party are engaged today in angling for trout, the president and Senator Vest outstripping the rest and vying for supremacy. Each landed a two and a half pound trout from the bluff facing the camp, witnessed by the entire command. Their catch for the day was much larger than any day during the trip. The temper of all the party

WAS SEVERELY TRIED by the extremes of weather experienced; hot weather in the middle of the day, severe chinooks winds throughout the day and night, accompanied with blinding clouds of dust. Ice formed one inch thick on water buckets before the tents by morning. To-day the weather is clear and raining and all the party are in excellent health and spirits. Tomorrow's march will take us to the southerly boundary of Yellowstone Park.

### They Want Damages.

TRENTON, Aug. 23.—Five Chinamen, recently incarcerated in the state penitentiary for assaulting a fellow countryman in Patterson, threaten to bring suit against the state prison keeper and board of inspectors, claiming damages for depriving them of their freedom. They claim that the constitution declares no person shall be deprived of the privilege of worshiping God according to the dictates of his conscience, and that the queue is an element of the Chinese religion.

### A Severe Battle.

LIMA, PERU, VIA GALVESTON, Aug. 23.—The Chinaman chief Athanasyo being informed that a large body of Indians intended to sack the city and rout the party in favor of peace on the occasion of the evacuation of the place by the Chinamen, surprised 5,000 Indians, killing 400 and wounding 400 others. The Chinaman is insignificant. Great excitement and a general feeling of insecurity prevails in the neighborhood.

### Ryan Reported Shot.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—There is a rumor late to night that Paddy Ryan, the pugilist, was shot by a woman, but it can be traced to no reliable source. His employees are very reticent. He was seen in a carriage with his head bandaged, leaning on an attendant, but his present whereabouts cannot be learned. The police and detectives are working up the case.

### Through Freight Received.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 23.—In view of the completion of the track of the North Pacific railroad on Wednesday, that company commenced yesterday receiving through freight for all points in Oregon and Washington territory, instead of the twenty-fifth of August, as originally announced.

### Infected Houses Burned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The collector at Pensacola telegraphs that the house on Palafox wharf, where the two cases of yellow fever were discovered, has been burned. Dr. Gatlman, of the board of health, does not believe it will become epidemic.

### A Doctor Drowned.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Dr. F. R. Hudson was probably fatally shot today by Charles Osterhout, at Hoosic Falls. He is charged by Osterhout's wife with indecent conduct toward her. Hudson denies the charge.

### Storm in Canada.

OTTAWA, Aug. 23.—A hurricane swept over Ottawa district last night, doing great damage to barns, fences and crops. A man named Zen was killed by lightning.

## THE BATTLE OF BISMARCK.

The Result of the Rushing Around of the Tribune's Corps of Reporters.

Dissemination of a False Shape of the Declaration of Tribune Reporters.

The Tribune's Reporters are Working, Working, as Always, in the City of Bismarck.

On the Capital.

Work on the Capitol.

A visit to the capitol site will disclose the liveliest and most interesting scene in the northwest, and establish the fact that Mr. Charles Thompson is the ne plus ultra ruster of Dakota territory. Already the excavations are completed, and as soon as the necessary grading and leveling is done, work will be commenced on the foundations. An immense opening 150x90 feet has been made in the ground, and clay has been reached the tenacity of which defies all spades and shovels, and picks are required for its loosening. Thirty-two teams and nearly one hundred men have been at work on the excavations under the immediate supervision of Dan Liddell, while the operations of the night force are directed by John McDonald. A number of men were at work yesterday afternoon preparing a foundation for the corner stone, which has not been selected yet, although several magnificent granite boulders have been blasted for that purpose. Brick and stone are being hauled to the ground over the special track, and soon the walls of the finest capitol in the west will cast shadows on the beautiful rolling plateau of the banner city.

Montana Sheep.

Messrs. Charles Wilson and James O'Connor, passing through the city yesterday with a train load of 3,400 sheep, bound for Winnipeg. They will be taken as far as Fargo in cars and from there will be driven to Winnipeg. The woolly animals were in splendid condition and are taken to Winnipeg to be converted into mutton. A Tribune reporter learned from Mr. Wilson that the sheep business was never in a more prosperous condition than now. It is, no uncommon thing for herds to number in numbers in one year, and he was of the opinion that there were not fifty diseased animals in the territory. Most of the Montana sheep are bought in Oregon and Washington territory, where they cost about \$2.25 per head. From there they are driven across the country to the Montana ranges. The Musselshell country is considered the best sheep raising section in the territory and the land is being seized upon at a wonderful rate. In Oregon, where the sheep are raised for the wool, the Merinos are greatly in demand, while in Montana, where mutton is the valuable product, a coarser grade of animals are being introduced.

More Prosperity.

The report now comes that Williamsport, the future county seat of Emmons county, is to have a railroad, which will pass through that bright little metropolis in its course south from Bismarck. Williamsport has a brighter prospect than any town between Bismarck and the state of Iowa. All who have been so fortunate as to become the owners of land near this embryonic commercial center are giving praise to the ruler of their fates and destinies as well as congratulating themselves upon their exceptionally good judgment. A number of buildings are now in process of construction there, and over a million of dollars is in the public fund of those who are interested in the town to push it forward and bring it before the people as one of the most important points in the great agricultural territory. Now that a railroad is virtually assured them, the people have taken on metropolitan airs and are ready to welcome visitors and new comers with outstretched arms.

A Change.

Mr. George McCullough, who is well known as the manager of the Sheridan house sample room, has severed his relations with that popular house and will enter into the commission business in the capital city. Mr. McCullough is worthy of a far better position than he has occupied since his rival in Bismarck. He is a gentleman of intelligence and high instincts. Formerly of Grand Forks, his many friends in the Red River valley will be pleased to learn of his advancement in the metropolis of the Missouri valley. In Iowa he won a state reputation as a commission merchant, and he will find North Dakota a congenial and healthy climate for the same business. George has many unostentatious friends in this city who will see to it that his interests are not neglected, and if he remains among the academic influences and capitol surroundings of the metropolis his fortune will not be small.

A Faithful Servant.

The great telegraph strike has at last collapsed, and has resulted in a victory for the company. The cause of the surrender is not yet known here—nothing beyond the fact that the Brotherhood operators have been ordered to resume their duties. Circulars explaining the matter fully are on the way and will probably reach here soon.

Now that the conflict is over the TRIBUNE desires to say a word for Manager Draper. His sympathies may or may not have been with the strikers—it this we know nothing. He did his duty as few other men would have had the nerve or courage to do. During the early stages of the strike he had no assistance, and with a Spartan firmness that would win for him bright laurels in any other cause, he toiled day and night endeavoring to clear up the mountains of business

that accumulated on his hands. When less intrepid men would have thrown down the pen, closed the key and told the Western Union company to go to Helena, or some other resort, he valiantly remained at his post and rushed through all the business his physical endurance would permit. For several nights his only sleep was caught in "cat naps" on a newspaper spread upon the floor of his office, from which he would arise and resume his labors at the first call. No hope of reward stimulated him—noting but a sense of duty under his official position. If the company does not substantially reward him for his persistent faithfulness, the old adage that "corporations have no souls" will be clearly verified. He has done his duty faithfully and well and his fidelity should be recognized by those in power.

Obituary.

Wm. G. Marsh died at his father's, Rev. S. Marsh, on Charlie Galloway's farm, Sunday evening, August 17, at 9:30 o'clock. Funeral services were held at 6 p. m. yesterday and ceased interred in Fair View cemetery. This young man came to Bismarck in March, 1882, and was employed with Mr. Weaver to learn the carpenter's trade and made fair progress. He was an honest, industrious, moral young man and seemed to have a happy future. His parents, brothers and one sister having recently moved here are certainly entitled to our sympathies. J. B. DECKARD.

Urban.

An Appeal That Lay Jusly Applied to the City of Bismarck.

As Advantages Over Any Other Addition to the City of Bismarck.

How it says.

It will be observed elsewhere in this paper that Capt. Stephen Baker has arrived and now offers some of his choice lots in Sturgis addition for sale. This addition is the second ever made to Bismarck and is now practically "down town." It adjoins Williams' addition on the east and lies on both sides of the railroad track. The city proper is built up to the addition and quite a number of residences have this season been put up on the addition itself. Probably no addition in the city offers such inducements to capital as this. Residences erected on this addition will find ready tenants at good rent. Every lot is high and dry. In fact the whole addition is an nearly level, as can be seen, and has perfect drainage. The lots offered by Captain Baker are scattered throughout the whole addition, he being one of the original owners. About two months ago a Cincinnati syndicate purchased a number of lots in this addition, and early next spring will erect a number of business houses as well as residences. Other parties interested in this part of town will also make extensive improvements and it is predicted by some that the very center of business will some day be on this property.

Telephones.

The Bismarck Telephone Exchange, although not quite complete, is in operation, and giving the best of satisfaction. Eleven phones have already been put in position, and fifty subscribers have sent in their applications. One of the most important steps in the operation of the electric talking machines was taken last evening, in securing the right of way across the Missouri river. A line will immediately be extended to Mandan via the railroad bridge, thus enabling citizens of the sister cities to communicate with ease, and a great saving of time and expense. The central office is in the room formerly occupied as the military telegraph office. Manager Draper is losing no time in preparing the exchange for adequate and properly conducted telephonic communication to the public.

Amusements.

The opera house is now the attraction in the amusement line. A new company has been put upon the stage and the proficiency of the performers is a matter of considerable comment. Perhaps the best song and dance team ever upon the opera house stage is Herze and Rose, who are now delighting hundreds of the theatre goers nightly. Kitty Buckley and Jessie Grant in serio comic acts are worthy of special mention, while the old favorites, Mabel Hamilton, Kittle Morris and Lester and O'Brien receive many paeudits from their hearers. A new sixty five dollar desk and ticket office, as well as neat depuries about the galleries, adds to the appearance of the building, and taken as a whole, the Bismarck opera house continues to improve and gain in popularity daily.

Fire Clay.

Here it is again. Another discovery of vast importance is to be reported to the public. A vein of fire clay, four feet deep, within about fifteen feet of the summit of the hill north of the city, has been uncovered, and a company is already formed for its development. It would seem that nature, in her mighty convulsions, had reared a conglomerate mass of all the valuable materials at her command within the borders of Dakota, and that Bismarck and the Missouri valley has received the lion's share. Aside from first-class brick, the best of building sand, glass sand, iron, coal and terra cotta clay, the capital city is now enriched by the discovery of this quality of fire clay. Messrs. Alex. McKenzie, Elijah Coffin, Geo. H. Walsh, and several other prominent citizens have organized a company to utilize and burn the clay into brick, and soon the fire-proof material will be a Bismarck product of no small import.

A Bismarck Railroad.

L. G. Johnson, of Orway, one of the keen, active men of the territory, arrived in the city Sunday morning, and is here in the interests of the Orway, Bismarck and Northwestern railroad. It is hoped and expected that the grading of this road will be commenced in a few days. The grade stakes are set for the first ten miles from Orway and it is thought that work will be continued with a large force of men. This road will be one of the most important to Bismarck, and Mr. Johnson meets with many friends in his labor for its advancement in Bismarck.

At a recent meeting of the saints at St. Lake 100 missionaries were sent to the southern states to gather in converts. The south is nearly all ways in trouble.

## A LITTLE STORY.

Clear Lake Sues Cady for Sancer, Perpetrated by One of His Employees.

The Suit Brought to the Court by the Plaintiff, As a Case in Law and Equity.

Particulars.

A lady walked into Cheap Jake's store Wednesday morning for the purpose of purchasing a stock of household goods and various other articles. After selecting all she desired, with the exception of one piece of furniture, which Jake was just out of, the good natured salesman advised her to go to Cady's store for the lacking article. Upon entering Mr. Cady's store and informing the clerk what had transpired, she was told that purchasing goods of Jake was a very risky move. The clerk stated to her that Jake had bought the household furniture that had been used in the house down the river belonging to Mr. Emerson, which had been

INFESTED WITH SMALL-POX.

The lady, becoming somewhat frightened, returned to Cheap Jake's, countermanded the order, and her money was refunded. Of course the well known proprietor of the variety store was a little chagrined at the operation, and upon learning the cause of the lady's strange action, he immediately instituted a suit for libel against Mr. Cady, placing his cause in the hands of Fort & Fort. Chief of Police Harper was in Cady's store at the time of the conversation alluded to, and confirms the above statement. Both Jake and Mr. Emerson deny the charges with reference to the purchase of the infected goods, and the prospects for a genuine, brisk libel suit are very promising.

The Indian Commission.

United States Senators John A. Logan, of Illinois, Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Angus Cameron, of Wisconsin, composing the senate committee appointed to visit the Indian agencies in Dakota arrived in the city Sunday night, and their baggage was transferred to the steamer Batchelor, which will carry them to the various agencies along the river. The purpose of the visit is to investigate into the grounds for the damaging reports and charges made against Newton Edmunds, Judge Shannon and H. Teller, now secretary of the interior, in regard to the manner in which the Indian names were received for the treaty reported by those gentlemen.

After breakfast Tuesday morning the party was conducted about the city by the governor and capital commission. They were shown around the capital grounds and the plan of the building and surroundings was described to them. From there the pleased and pleasant guests were taken to the immense brick yards and thence to the iron bridge. They made a thorough examination of the various enterprises of the city and expressed themselves as delighted with what they saw. They were quick to compliment the commissioners upon the rate chosen for the capital, and gave vent to the opinion that Bismarck was well located and with or without the capital would make a large

They failed. Any criminal intent on the part of the legislature or governor or commission in securing a million dollars, without nearly a half a million dollars, without expense to the people. The senators were quick to see the wisdom of the rate chosen for the capital, and gave vent to the opinion that Bismarck was well located and with or without the capital would make a large

The committee were accompanied by J. Dawes, clerk, J. B. McCarty, stenographer, J. J. Christie, sergeant-at-arms, and Nelson Barker, cook. They have then through Minnetonka, and now proceed to the Standing Rock, Crow Creek, Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies.

Sudden and Sad.

Mr. W. F. McCune, a man thirty years of age, who had been to Washburn on a visit to his brother, E. L. McCune, a well-known and esteemed Bismarckian, dropped dead of heart disease Sunday night at about 10 o'clock while walking on the Sheridan House platform. Alex. McKenzie, Dr. McGowan and several others were near at hand at the time and after efforts to resuscitate the unfortunate man proved futile, he was carried to a room in the Sheridan House and his brother sent for. On his person was \$315 in money, watch and chain and a ticket to Columbus, Ohio. E. L. McCune arrived in the city Tuesday, on the sad mission and informed a TRIBUNE reporter that his brother had been to visit him near Washburn; that Mrs. McCune accompanied him to this city on the return and according to reports, had just left him when he was stricken down. Mr. McCune started for home with the corpse of his brother last evening. This is an extremely sad case as the deceased was young in looks and years, a bright, promising man and of one of our best families. Dr. Hervey made an effort to restore vitality yesterday afternoon with the aid of a powerful current of electricity, but no symptoms of life remained.

Building Material.

No city in the northwest is better provided with first-class building material than is Bismarck. She can command enough brick to build a city of 50,000 inhabitants, and has enough terra cotta, artificial stone and glazed brick at her doors to ornament all the domes, cathedrals and dizzies, heaven reaching marvels of architecture and mechanical skill within the walls of the greatest city on earth. Already these natural resources are being developed to a wonderful extent, and the city is to be congratulated upon having such an abundance of material at hand with which to construct the capitol of the territory. There are three brick mills in the city, with capacities per day as follows: Bly & Cranberry, 65,000; McLean & Cameron, 50,000; Jackson & Mason, 45,000. Add to these amounts the 60,000 per day being turned out at Sims, and it gives an aggregate of 220,000 brick manufactured by steam mills at the very threshold of the capital city. In lumber we cannot be excelled, having six large yards all of which carry a complete and thorough first-class stock.

Some lavish New Yorkers have their walls "papered" with red velvet.



## THE CAPITOL BUILDING.

Bismarck's one hundred thousand dollars contributed to aid in the construction of the capitol building was called for Friday and was paid over to Alexander Hughes, chairman of the capitol commission.

The bids were then opened, according to previous announcement, and the contract for the construction of the building was awarded to Oas. Thompson, of Bismarck.

It embraces the erection of the main building—a fine and far more imposing building than the Minnesota capitol—at a cost of \$97,600.

This will be done from the funds now in hand. The building will be enclosed, yet this fall. The wings will be built from funds arising from the sale of lots on the capitol grounds. Furniture, heating arrangements, etc., will be provided from the same source. The lowest bid for the completion of the whole building was \$227,200.

The Dakota capitol building, as the Tribune has heretofore remarked, will prove a monument to the integrity of the commission and to the wisdom of the legislature which framed the capitol commission law. It will be an imposing structure, built economically, and in appearance will be second to none in the west. It will afford a room for the meeting of the territorial or state legislatures; for territorial or state officers; for the judges of the supreme court, etc., for the next twenty years; and will not have cost Dakota one cent. The property that will come into the possession of the territory or state will be worth fully a million dollars, and the Tribune ventures the prediction that the closest investigation in the future will show that not one cent of the funds accruing to Dakota under the operation of this law was misapplied. The commissioners who have been magnanimous in the most shameless manner will be vindicated in the truest sense of the word. And to Governor Orway, who is charged with having conceived the capitol scheme, and with putting the wires to make it a success, will be awarded the credit for the excellent work he has done for the territory, not only in this matter, but in his general administration of its affairs.

## BURLEIGH COUNTY EXHIBITS.

Everything we believe has been forwarded for the Minnesota exhibit. Our contributions are not quite so extensive as last year, as the Indians at Standing Rock, with their exhibit, will not be present; but the agricultural resources of Burleigh county will be fully as well represented as last year, not only at Minneapolis, but at the great Cincinnati exposition, which opens September 16. So much has been said about Minneapolis, and other exhibits have, in a measure, been lost sight of by the general public. In the meanwhile Mr. A. F. Fieles, who, at the request of Col. P. B. Gross, emigration agent of the N. P. R. R., and charge of the exhibit of Burleigh county at the St. Louis fair last fall, has been quietly working up an exhibit for Cincinnati, of which Burleigh county may well be proud.

Mr. Fieles' exhibit will be open to the public one month. The choicest specimens will then be sent to New York and Boston exhibits, to appear in the North Pacific collection at those places. At the request of Col. Gross Mr. Fieles has been working for several weeks, on so quiet a basis that the contributors were aware of his efforts, as no effort has been made to have them advertised through the newspapers, but we can safely say from specimens seen in Dr. Bentley's office, who by the way has been quietly assisting Mr. Fieles, that Burleigh county will stand second to none at Cincinnati. A. F. Fieles, who has anything of interest, which they are willing to contribute, either wheat, oats, barley, grasses or curiosities, if they will bring them in before Tuesday noon to the office of Dr. Bentley they will be properly accepted and prepared for forwarding. The car leaves Tuesday evening with Mr. Fieles in charge. It is hoped that persons having anything to contribute which would add to the interest of the exhibit, will bring it along promptly. It will be given. The North Pacific company is especially interested in making a fine showing for Burleigh county further east and are bearing the burden of the exhibit at Cincinnati and also at New York and Boston. A great many have come in to North Dakota from Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, and the New England states the last year; and men of means, practical farmers and business men and it is very desirable to make a fine showing before the hundreds of thousands who will visit the exhibition named. From present appearances Burleigh county will have good reasons to be proud of Mr. Fieles' efforts for an eastern exhibit, as they ever have and our success at Minneapolis.

SENATOR JAMES, speaking of the division question, expressed regret that Dakota was not an applicant for admission as a whole. He was confident that the movement for division would end in disappointment, while if Dakotians were united in a demand for admission it could not consistently be refused by either party. He was confident that the portions states in the east would not

consent to an unnecessary multiplication of senatorial power in the sparsely settled regions of the west. He expressed great faith in Dakota and in its future prosperity, but was surprised at the progress made. He had thought of Bismarck only as the place where the North Pacific was forced to halt for years in its course across the continent and was surprised to find it a thriving, bustling city having over one hundred buildings under construction.

The mayor of Grand Forks has joined the mayors of Fargo, Tower City, Jamestown and Bismarck in the movement for a constitutional representative men of North Dakota with a view to protesting against the unauthorized attempt of the southern half of Dakota to appropriate to themselves the name that the north has made famous by the unparalleled productions of its immense wheat fields and its unrivaled business interests. The north would be willing enough to consent to division, if division were possible, but when they attempt to rob us of a name as dear to us as it possibly can be to them, it will be found that the north will rise in rebellion and while a protest that will surely attract deserved attention. They may call their proposed state South Dakota, Agoucinia, Xooxy, Campden, or Petigrew, if they like, but the name Dakota the north will not surrender, although willing enough to be called North Dakota if the other section is styled South Dakota. The sensible thing for these people to do when they meet for consultation would be to call a convention to be held at Aberdeen, of representative men from every county in the territory, and let it there be determined what course should be pursued. It is thought advisable to make a further fight for division, two constitutional conventions, one for the north and one for the south might be agreed upon, or a constitutional convention for the whole. But this is a thing of which the house of goods and honors too, and without consultation, is a separation that will not be consented to.

There are so many foreigners traveling in America now that the Journal of New York is constrained to remark: "The United States is rapidly becoming the fashionable summer resort of the European aristocracy. Lord Coleridge is now undergoing the pangs of senility on his way to our shores. Lord Carrington sails today from Southampton. Sir James Hannen will be with us before the month closes. Mr. Villars, of the North Pacific railroad, is plotting a large contingent of the Bavarian nobility through the mazes of Newport's fashionable society as a prelude to a trip over his great transcontinental line. Earl and marchionesses and baronesses are almost as numerous on the cattle ranges of Wyoming as the cowboys and general salesmen used to be around the Washington hotels in olden days. And then, there is the Duchess of Marlborough on her way to the Yellowstone. A few gentlemen cannot fail to have their minus broadened and deepened by their experience. They will see the highest mountains, the greatest rivers, the longest railroads, the biggest farms, the handsomest women and the most magnificent assortment of politicians in the world. Among a nation of nature's noblemen they will feel at home."

Our Press and Parliament has a new cause for grievance. It conceals that Bismarck has put its one hundred thousand dollars, but insists that the capitol building will cost but fifty thousand, and that the capitol commission intends to sea the other fifty thousand. When the one hundred thousand is supplemented by one hundred and fifty thousand more arising from the sale of land, and an investigation shows that the whole \$250,000 has been wisely expended, and enough remains to build and furnish whatever additions may be required, and provide a magnificent law library, the Press and Parliament will find other imaginary causes for complaint. Should it recover from its present fainting fit, to use a military term, the editors of that paper will confess that a fair rendering of the news accompanied by just comment will bring the most sensible returns. The man who cries stop paid with the most energy will, for close watching and those quickest to question the motives of others should be placed under the heaviest bonds. It does not follow that corruption exists because some few who estimate others by himself charges it.

It seems that any Gaul is reaping, or is likely to reap numerous benefits from the emigration. The citizens of the Western Union are being rescued from a fearful race, but the crazy old speculator has more than played even so far as he is concerned by the purchase of large blocks of stock at reduced rates.

Work on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road from Aberdeen westward is progressing rapidly. This road may not reach Bismarck this year, yet it is confidently expected that the grading will be finished.

St. Paul Dispatch: The earl of Onslow has arrived in New York with three valets and thirteen trunks full of clothes. He will visit the Yellowstone park, and the people of that resort are cautious against mistaking him for a reporter. Associated Press correspondent.

## By Telegraph.

**Murderer Sentenced.**  
FARGO, DAKOTA, Aug. 20.—(Special.)—Judge Sudson today sentenced Mitchell Hadwin to four years imprisonment for the murder of R. O'Donnell at Westland two years ago. Considerable dissatisfaction is manifested at the sentence and a motion for a new trial was filed. The prisoner was convicted of manslaughter.

**Tragedy in a Bagin.**  
CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 20.—Burt Schiebls shot and killed Josie Stiff, a sporting woman, in her room at Mrs. Kirk's, 141 George street, at 9:30 o'clock this morning and then shot himself in the face, dying instantly. The discovery was not made until noon when a servant went to the room and found both dead. The girl was unconscious and in bed with her hands uplifted, and the man was lying on the floor. Schiebls had slept in the house last night and the girl did not get home until 4 this morning. The occupants of the house heard quarrelling, but the pistol shots were very faint and no notice was taken of them. Schiebls has been jealous of the woman for some time and has frequently threatened to kill her. Schiebls was from Dayton, Ohio, where his father is proprietor of a hotel. He was charged with the embezzlement of funds of an insurance company there. He had been employed as book keeper of Hugh McKenzie's shoe factory but lost the place through dissipation. The girl's father also lives in Dayton and has been here about four weeks. Schiebls left a letter to the corner directing that both bodies be sent to Dayton and regretting the killing of the girl, but saying he could not die and leave her.

**Slots in Scotland.**  
LONDON, Aug. 20.—There was serious rioting in the town of Colbridge, Lanark county, Scotland, Saturday, between parties of Orangemen and Catholics. Twenty-six participants were arrested. Two policemen were dangerously wounded in quieting the disorder. Rioting was resumed this morning, when a number of Catholics armed with picks and hammers paraded the streets of the town in search of their religious antagonists, and resisted the efforts of the police sent to disperse them. The officials were reinforced by a body of mounted policemen, and the combined forces, after a sharp fight, dispersed the rioters, twenty of whom were arrested. The town is in a state of great excitement, as fresh trouble is expected.

**Failure at Cleveland.**  
CLEVELAND, Aug. 20.—Silas Mercant, manufacturer of ice machines and water pipe, assigned today to M. G. Waters who gave bond in \$50,000. Mr. Mercant estimates his assets at \$150,000, and says he can give no estimate of his liabilities, but hopes they will not exceed \$100,000. He attributes the failure to various causes, mainly that he did not turn out as much work last month as he expected.

**Jerre Black Dead.**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—A telegram has been received by the department of state announcing the death of Judge Jerre Black. His flag on the building was at once placed at half mast and the building draped in mourning in honor of his memory. A circular was sent to the various diplomatic and consular offices requesting them to place flags on their buildings at half mast for thirty days.

**Toledo Telegraphers' Return.**  
TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 20.—The Toledo assembly of the Telegraphers Brotherhood did not receive official notification of the failure of the strike until Saturday night and yesterday night all the members filed application for reinstatement. Six of the twenty operators were reinstated today and when all the applications have been passed upon probably one half of those who went out, will be given employment.

**Assassins Foiled.**  
DUBLIN, Aug. 20.—Two men have been put under heavy guard for threatening Francis Carey, brother of the late James Carey. When Francis was attacked he drew a revolver, covered the assassins and gave them into the custody of the police.

**Drowned in Devil's Lake.**  
DEVIL'S LAKE, DAKOTA, Aug. 20.—William McCullough, son of J. B. McCullough, of Rice, Minn., was drowned in Devil's Lake Friday morning while endeavoring to secure a duck he had shot. He is thought to have been taken with cramps. He came here from the Yellowstone park in company with a friend from Fargo. The body has not yet been recovered. A severe wind storm on the lake prevented the searching party from operating yesterday. The storm abated today. No damage to crops or buildings here.

**Floods in Canada.**  
TORONTO, Aug. 20.—A terrific rain storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, visited the northwest part of Toronto yesterday. At Listowell the water was two feet deep in the streets. Several bridges and buildings were carried away, and the destruction of property was general and very great. At Wingham the river rose two feet. The railway bridge and track were washed away and the country road covered with four feet of water. Large quantities of standing grain were destroyed.

**The Times Talks.**  
LONDON, Aug. 20.—This morning's Times, commenting on the language used of late in the commons by a number of members for Ireland, particularly that of Joseph, in his response Saturday last to Gladstone's remarks when the former declared there was a state of war between England and Ireland, says: "A sterner censor on the part of the house will, before long, be necessary in view of this revolting excesses."

**Line Completed to the Park.**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The Western Union lines have been completed to Cinnabar, Montana, fifty miles south of Livingston, on the North Pacific railway, from which point messages to the Hot Springs, etc., Yellowstone Park, will be delivered free by pony express. The president and party will be the first to use the line.

**Killed His Wife.**  
DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 20.—Last evening shortly after the ferry steamer Zeppe, for Winona, had left the wharf, A. L. Phlips, a Detroit bartender, shot his wife, killing her instantly. He was overpowered by the passengers and delivered to the Winona authorities. Mrs. Phlips was from Rochester, N. Y. Jealousy was the motive.

## THE LATE JUDGE BLACK.

### Marks of Respect to His Memory at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The surgeon general of the marine hospital service, today received the following dispatch from Pensacola: "No new cases at the yard today. Pensacola perfectly healthy. I will commence inspection tomorrow and will give you my progress every day. The cordon is perfect and under my personal supervision. Have performed good service. Have already arrested thirteen persons. The coroner is seventeen miles long and we protect by swamps and water, and all possible endings are guarded."

**JOHN J. GUTTERMAN.**  
President Seneca of Health.  
The following circular announcing the death of Judge Black was issued from the state department today:  
Department of State, Washington, D. C.—The president directs the undersigned to perform the painful duty of announcing to the people of the United States that Jeremiah S. Black, formerly secretary of state and a distinguished by faithful services in various public trusts, departed this life on the 19th instant. As a mark of respect it is hereby directed that the departments of state be closed on Tuesday, August 21, the day of the funeral, that the building be opened for thirty days and the flag be placed at half-mast until after the day of the funeral. Signed  
FRANKLIN HUGHES,  
Secretary of State.

The following announcement was also made by the department of justice at Washington: The death of so prominent a citizen and jurist as Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, which occurred yesterday, renders it proper that the department of justice of which he was an efficient chief for nearly five years in the time of a great emergency shall manifest its sympathy in profound and general regret which his death occasioned. Therefore, by order of the president the department of justice will be closed and the flag placed at half mast Tuesday, August 21st, the day of the funeral, and the building will be draped in mourning for thirty days.

### Hurricane in Minnesota.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 20.—A hurricane swept over this section last night, doing some damage. At Agate bay, down the north shore, the storm was the heaviest. The barge of Williams & Upham and a scow load of lumber belonging to Benton, Kimball & Barber, was wrecked and sunk. The watchman on the tug Ella P. Stone had a leg broken.

### Folger's Excursion.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Collector Folger, accompanied by Collector Spaulding, left the city this morning for an excursion to Lake Superior on board the United States cutter Andy Johnson. The Secretary will go to the pictured rocks and return to Detroit and from there to Geneva, New York.

### Yellow Jack.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 20.—Total cases of yellow fever at the navy yard, 8; total deaths, 5. Surgeon Owens is better. There were two attempts to pass the cordon last night, one by force and one offered a bribe of \$200. The guards were doubled and there is no alarm at Pensacola.

### Steamer Ashore.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 20.—A British steamer is reported ashore at Cole's Island. She is from Galveston for Newport News. Full particulars cannot be ascertained until the return of a wrecking steamer sent this morning to her assistance.

### Fire at Oskosh.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20.—An Oskosh dispatch says: Williamson, Laby & Co.'s shoe, door and blind factory burned tonight. Loss \$35,000; Insurance \$20,000.

### Defaulter Arrested.

KIRKLAND, Aug. 20.—Mr. Fitch, defaulting cashier of the National bank at Warren, telegraphed home that he was arrested in Detroit.

### The Cholera.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 10.—There were 37 deaths here Sunday from cholera.

### Attempted Wife Murder.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—Commercial-Gazette's Selma, Ind., special: Last night Mortimer Hill shot his wife in the breast as she was lying in bed with her babe and then shot himself in the head and through the heart, the latter causing instant death. Hill had been married but a little over a year and lived unhappily owing to his habits of drinking. A short time ago he sent his wife to her father's saying he could not support her. Last night he went to her father's house, took off his boots one hundred yards away, crept to the window of his wife's room and dia she shooting as described. Mrs. Hill is seriously hurt but is not yet dead.

### Facts From Fargo.

FARGO, Aug. 20.—General Manager Kindred returned this evening from a trip over the Fargo & Northwestern and reports the grading finished to the main line, 80 miles, and grading parties at work between Graceville and Ortonville. It is expected they will commence laying iron about the 1st of the month.

There is considerable interest manifested in the preliminary meeting to be held in Fargo on Wednesday to take into consideration the propriety of calling a convention to take steps in regard to the assuming of the name of Dakota by the Sioux Falls convention, which is to meet on the 5th proximo.

### Murdered for Money.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—The body of James Vandever was found in the river today with his throat cut and other injuries. Three young men, Snyder, Anderson and Campbell, were arrested and charged with the murder. Snyder and Anderson each tried to accuse the other of the murder. They saw the man and money, followed him along the bank of the river, clubbed him, cut his throat, and then threw him in the river. They got \$18. It is thought Campbell is innocent. Vandever lived on the Kentucky side opposite Mount Vernon.

### Highwaymen in Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 20.—A man named Burge, traveling agent for a firm in La Crosse, was approached by two highwaymen, in South Minnesota, about midnight, who demanded money. Refusing, one of the men shot Burge, inflicting

severe and possibly fatal injuries. The men escaped. Burge was taken home, where he now lies in a precarious condition.

### Latest from the Trip.

CAMP ISHAM, GROSS VENTRE RIVER, Wyo., Aug. 14, via FT. WASHAKIE, Wyo., Aug. 18.  
The President and party left Camp Lincoln at Lincoln Pass this a. m. at 5:30, and continued down the tributaries of the Gross Ventres range, and the main streams for a distance of 25 miles, going into camp at Grass Point on the main river which has

**BEEN NAMED CAMP ISHAM**  
in honor of Eon. Edward Isham, of Chicago. Camp Lincoln was a beautiful spot, presenting to the eye towards the east and north all the grandeur of the Shoshone range of snow clad mountains, and west and south the snow capped peaks of Gros Ventres range. Pine and tamaracs cover the base and the lower lines of change opening into beautiful grassy parks.

**THE DESCENT DOWN THE MOUNTAINS**  
to the valley of the Gros Ventres is rugged, but was accomplished by the president's party without accident, they only dismounting at one steep and difficult place. As we approached Camp Isham, by a depression in the range we were enabled to get a view of the lofty peaks of the Teton range, at the base of which we will encamp to-morrow night. Secretary Lincoln and Capt. Clark, with two Indians, started early this morning in pursuit of elc. They will render, no doubt, a good account by bringing into camp to-night the result of a fine day's hunt in a country which abounds in game.

### By Western Union.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The main office of the Western Union Telegraph company was sequestered from an early hour this morning by operators seeking reinstatement. There were not few women and girls among them. Superintendent Hunstone was busily engaged discriminating between applications from first class workmen and those who were considered second and third rate. Only the best workmen were taken. A number of operators were disappointed by being rejected. Those operators who were taken on after the strike commenced will be kept by the company in their present positions. It is said that none of the linemen have yet applied for their old positions, and if they did it was likely their applications would be rejected as the men who were taken on during the strike have become proficient in their work, and will not wish to be discharged to make way for the strikers. There are still many operators, and nearly all of the linemen say the strike is not yet ended and they intend to make things lively for the company yet.

### Coming Up Again.

ROME, Aug. 18.—Popolo-Romans newspaper says: A town of Cassamicola, on the Island of Ischia, which was recently destroyed by an earthquake, is rapidly being rebuilt. Already one hundred and fifty four wooden houses have been erected and occupied. It has been decided to name the streets in the town after the king and queen of Italy. At Forio, another of the desolated towns, houses have been erected for the accommodation of 52 families.

### Husn't Talk So.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 18.—The government intends to suppress the Egypt Gazette on account of its having printed satire on the ministers. Four native papers which also have been printing objectionable articles have been warned that their publications will be suspended if they continue to print offensive matter.

### Body Found.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 18.—The body of John Williamson, the newsdealer who wandered away while sick, was found drowned in the river this morning.

### A Failure At Helena.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 18.—It is announced today that Her & Co., liquor dealers, have failed. Liabilities, \$20,000; assets not yet made public.

### Uncle Rufus Coming.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 18.—The Rufus Hatch party left this evening over the North Pacific road for the Yellowstone park, in a special train of eight cars.

### A Heavy Fire.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 18.—A fire in Crawford, Miss., last night, destroyed twelve stores and six warehouses. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$16,000.

### Boland Bounced.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—A decree has been signed expelling from France M. Boland, the Belgian journalist who was unable to prove his charge of having bribed two members of the chamber of deputies.

### Disasters at Sea.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—While the steamer Marango was entering South Hampton harbor her propeller struck a sunken object and two hatches were broken.

The British steamer Mediator, which recently sailed from Liverpool for Barbador, returned to port having been badly damaged in a collision.

The British bark Princess Alexandra, returned to the Clyde badly damaged. The crew refused to do their duty.

### Disorder in Bolivia.

PANAMA, Aug. 18.—The Star says the government of Bolivia calls the militia into active service and increases contributions. At Quito there are cries of "Death to Liberals and heretics—viva God and Religion!" Three thousand, five hundred tons of machinery and material arrived at Colon for the canal. Expect 2,500 more shortly.

### General Grant and Party.

DEER PARK, Md., Aug. 18.—General Grant and party, as guests of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, visited the Elk Garden mining region yesterday. Returning, General Grant held a reception at Piedmont in the evening. The general was entertained at President Garrett's cottage.

### Work of a Flend.

PARKERSBURG, Iowa, Aug. 18.—George Heron, a colored barber of this place, persecuted a 15 year old white girl, named Melissa Ordner to go to a hotel with him to see a sick sister, and when they had entered the room he brutally ravished her. He is under arrest and is threatened with lynching.

### Te. graph Strike in Canada.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The telegraph operators on the Grand Trunk lines in Canada are preparing to join the strike and have presented a list of grievances which they want redressed.

## THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

### A Shoshone Chieftain Bids Him a Cordial Welcome.

We welcome thee, Great Father, to a land this august feet hath never trod before. A land on which thy mild blue eye hath never swept with a swooping presidential sweep. Mayhap thou dost thy reasons for this act of seeming unconcern—Mayhap thou dost have often been regaled with stories of the playful eccentricities of those who roam the broken wilds and call themselves the dusky children of thy royal lineage. Perchance recitals of oft heard wafled benedictions of our all-consuming love. For hair of varied shades and myriad hues—A love which may at times have urged us on to sanguinary deeds in our desire To sweep it in in premium jobbing lots. But blame us not for this, oh Father Great. For 'tis the nature of thy dusky lambs—Why even in the cities of the east A similar desire doth move the breasts Of those who gaze at angels almost of the standard of angelic beauty above!

The beautiful maidens aye and e'en the aged And time-bewildered dandies of older years Do roam about the gilded palaces Where dainty dukes do talk in honeyed tones And fill the air with bright, entrancing smiles. And though they do commit no overt acts They still, like us, display their yearning love For other people's hair to such a depth That e'en their bottom drolls slip from them. For second-hand tails and fluffly bangs From heads of plebeian maids across the sea. Our love for hair is of a purer brand— For fresh and growing hair to such a depth That e'en their bottom drolls slip from them. Of various qualities of sparkling wit. And heavier species of the stuff that cheers. We've sucked these bottles in our yearning love For those and for the future contents which Didst erstwhile sparkle in their clear embrace. The stumps of fine Javanese beards yet. The imprint of thy great and noble teeth. We've gathered up and gleeful chafed upon. And to our ponies' tails and e'en our own. Jet locks are banged the various gaudy cards Which thou didst drop from out thy flowing sleeve.

Just after about with Sheridan at the game Callec, poker in the nation's capital. Two aces with the corners yet turned up By thy deft fingers even now do hang In pendence from my bearded bridle rein; E'en socks which in the service seemed to me—

Thy chastity, and which thou cast away Now deck our feet strabistically inclined— Our feet that ne'er in all their lives before Did feel the clinging pressure of a sock. With wishes that thy journey to the Park, May be a pleasant and delightful one. And that the sad voiced male thou dost bestride—

May buck thee not from off its howling back, And root thy nose deep in the burning sand, Or fill thy royal ear with gravel stones. Adieu, and may the mighty spirit guard. Watch over thee with love and reverence. (Say, hast thou any fine cut in thy clothes? Thanks! Be my soul this is of juicy brand!) Once more adieu, I'll see you later. When next we meet we shall have a season short of war, Which he was greeted our dark and bloody deeds.

### Cleaned with the Shears.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—Persia is not laughed at by the natives in Persia. Persia always was a queer sort of a country, anyway— Lowell Citizen.

A Norristown man says there is more than one advantage in having a deaf wife. He exercises his lungs in conversing with her, and she doesn't hear the stairs creak when he sneaks in at midnight.— Herald.

The lightning struck a man out in Ohio, and when the news broke to his wife she asked, in a sad but surprised tone of voice: "Is he dead?" "Yes," was the reply. "Poor John, then the lightning must have struck him more than once."— Rochester Post-Express.

### The Merry Picnic Hero.

Hail the summer's joyous advent,  
Hail the dog-days and the pond,  
Hail the blythe mosquito's chuckle  
And the merry picnic ground.  
Think no more of gas-lit ball-rooms,  
Silks and satins, let them go.  
Dream of naught but striking plaster,  
And of wild cat skin.

Gird you with the Colt revolver,  
Stow the powder and the ball,  
Don't forget the footling slung-shot,  
Billy, bowie knife and all.

Learn to fire the lager beer glass,  
Seltzer siphons to lasso,  
Educate yourself in gouging,  
Also biting, ere you go.

Keep in sight the soft cotton plaster,  
Take the cold cream soft and bland,  
Have prepared the restful pontifice,  
Have the arnica at hand.

Cultivate a crop of leeches,  
Out the jamdane, smooth and splint,  
Probe and lance will come in handy,  
And be sure you've lots of lint.

After all this preparation,  
You may list the brass band's sound,  
And with little perturbation,  
Tie you to the picnic ground.

A pretentious person said to the leading man of a country village:

"How would a lecture by me on Mount Vesuvius suit the inhabitants of your village?"  
"Very well, sir, very well indeed," he answered; "a lecture by you on Mount Vesuvius would suit them a great deal better than a lecture by you in this village."—San Francisco News-Letter.

Now the maiden makes her lover  
Wash her dog with soap of lard,  
And it's then she will discover  
What his young affections are.

—Puck.  
And 'tis then he will discover,  
As he rises from his knees,  
That his uses as a lover  
Simply are to "undo" these.

—Texas Siftings.

A great many new bridges have been built in Burleigh county this season. Apple Creek has been spanned three times, as follows: One at Field's, one at Little & Venzel's and one north of four miles from Minnerton. Mr. Geo. Gowen, who has charge of bridge building, reported yesterday that he would begin work on another in a few days, still further north.

There is grown in abundance in many places in North Dakota, and it will soon be introduced as one of the leading products. A number of the fine varieties of "Bismarck" exposure large quantities of this valuable plant which grows large, rank and rich.



## STRANGE, ST. PAUL.

An Interview With Several of St. Paul's Leading Citizens Discloses Corruption Among Architects.

They Attempt to Bribe Alex McKen-zie and Make Overtures to the Governor.

Disappointed and Chagrined They Seek Their Homes to Hear A Uses Upon Honest Men.

## How They Squirm.

When Architect Buffington was in the city a few days since, he told a reporter of the Tribune some interesting facts which were corroborated Saturday by several prominent citizens of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Two young men competed for the honors of designing the capitol of Dakota. They were rather fresh, and, not understanding the business to a proficiency which would insure success in the construction of a building of the magnitude and grandeur required, they failed to realize it.

## THE AIR CASTLES.

They had framed in their mind's eye. Returning to Minneapolis and St. Paul they immediately proceeded to circulate damaging reports about Architect Buffington, the commission and governor. In fact every man in Bismarck of business or political prominence was included in their circle of victims. But a lapsus linguae let the cat out of the insecure bag and placed the squelchers in a rather precarious position. Here is one remark: "We tried every way possible to have our plans accepted. After explaining the virtues of our designs and giving the commissioners the necessary amount of taffy

## WE OFFERED \$10,000

to have them decide in our favor. But as that was as much as we could afford, Buffington must have raised us as he was successful." Now, that sounds well, doesn't it? The very men who committed fraud by offering bribes, turn their backs on the honest men who refused the subsidies and accuse them of corruption.

Rep.—Who did they approach with bribes?  
Gent.—Well, they said that Alex McKen-zie was the "big gun" of the commission, so they "tackled" him.

Rep.—What success did they have with him?  
Gent.—They said the—well, a schemer wouldn't listen to them, so he must have received a larger sum from some one else. "Why," said one of them, "I showed them the plan of the Albany (N. Y.) capitol, which is one of the finest in the world and which has already cost the New York people \$23,000,000, and they refused to listen to my proposition." In a confidential tone of voice, the wily architect continued, "now, you know how it is yourself, you see I tried every scheme imaginable and indirectly approached the governor, but he, too, gave us no satisfaction."

The reporter was informed that this vein of argument was pursued by the assailants of the commission, which, if published, would fill every column in the paper. It is amusing to seek for the consistency of the case and find that it is the unknown quantity. Here they have acknowledged their own corruption, and produce no evidence for the support of the charges made against the commission.

The fact of the matter is, Governor Ordway and the capital commissioners have, in every move, worked to the interests of the territory. No one can doubt that the commissioners were approached with bribes by the wealthy architects and contractors from Chicago, St. Paul, and all the large cities of the country, but their actions

PROVE THEIR INNOCENCE of the malicious charges and places them in an honorable position before the public. Knowing the cost of the Minnesota state capitol, they accepted its ground plan and appointed its architect and contractor from Chicago, St. Paul, and all the large cities of the country, but their actions

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS LESS than any of his competitors. The money was raised in Bismarck and will be expended in the city and the territory, and charges of corruption come with very bad grace from foreign schemers who come west to prey upon the public funds.

## He was in Trouble.

## Communicated.

He came in and seated himself in the easy chair and wiped the perspiration from his face with great energy—the laundryman had his washing in soak for charges—then turning his mild blue eyes upon the court, said:

"I am in trouble, judge, and appeal to you for aid, advice and counsel. I'm a long way from home and have been abused and my feelings outraged."

"Where do you live when you are on your native beach?" said his honor.

"I'm from New Jersey, judge," he said.

"Ah! a foreigner, I perceive."

"Not exactly, judge. I know that appellation has been cast at us for the past century, merely because we, as a state, did not come into the union as quickly as some of the other states; but we have always been true, even if we have been slow, and can't deserve it, judge, not at all."

"What is the difficulty which your slowness has precipitated you into now?" said his honor.

"Well, it is hard to explain, but I see that your sympathy is extended to the suffering, and I trust I will not be returned away without relief."

"Go ahead," said the judge, "we are loaded down to the galleys with sympathy and have a full carload of advice on hand, cheap. Fire away." And the judge set back in his chair ready for the confession.

"When I left home, your honor, I intended to come to the grand and glorious North Dakota country, but falling in with a person who lived at the city of Pierre I was led to believe that that place would be the capital of Dakota, so I went there and was, as I supposed, fortunate enough to secure a room at a first-class hotel. The next morning at breakfast I called for a well-done steak. The girl brought me a steak that was hardly warmed through. I asked her to take it back and get it cooked. She returned in a minute with the same steak in about the same condition. I asked her again if she would kindly take it back and have it cooked. She went away with it and in another instant a man whom I supposed to be the cook, appeared at the dining room door with a large knife in one hand and that same steak in the other, and said:

"Where is the high toned son of a gun who called for steak?"

I was astonished and so distressed that I could not speak.

He looked around the room and seemed to pick me out by natural selection I guess, for he walked up to me and said:

"Now you eat that meat just as it is or I'll set this canver drink your blood."

I ate it, judge, or tried to, and just before I choked myself to death, the landlady came in and rescued me.

I left Pierre by the first train and being fairly assured that Pierre was certainly the chosen location for the capital city I stopped there.

The first day I met several gentlemen who were greatly interested in the welfare of the suffering and downtrodden people of the territory—at least I supposed so then—for they were enouncing the officials of the territory from the governor down to the last county commissioners appointed by him. It was with the way the people in Southern Dakota had been swindled by the governor and his North Dakota henchmen. I thought it must be dreadful that such things would be permitted.

They talked about everything and finally wound up with great praise for what some convention of "patriots" who were to assemble at a place called Sioux Falls sometime in September, "would do for the down trodden." One of them—an elderly man who came from the Black Hills, said: "We must have division; we will have it; for if we go in as one state there won't be half enough good places for us, and the North Dakota fellows will get the best of them some way, if we let them have a chance. They have always got the pudding while we have had to chew the string."

"That's so," said a dark complexioned man who had taken quite a prominent part in the whole convention, "they can't be trusted and we won't have them in."

"No, sir," said a slim, consumptive man who was nervously pacing the floor and biting his lips, "they are too lucky for us they always stay and draw out on us and we go broke; no, sir, it is division and admission or we will set up a government of the people, for the people, and will have our rights. We can show the government that they are not dealing with a lot of puny infants, but with grown men who know their rights and knowing, will maintain them."

"Yes indeed!" said a gray haired man, who was chewing the end of a cigar, "we have many precedents for our action; look at Michigan, look at California, look at Kansas, look at the provisional government of Louisiana; we are determined and congress must give us our rights, or we will come in anyway," and he turned to me and said: "You, my dear sir, are a disinterested spectator and your judgment is unbiased, you agree with me, don't you?"

"Well, gentlemen," I said, "it seems to me from the way that you express yourselves, you are not contemplating secession, but intrusion that you mean to try and force yourselves into the fold whether or no, and it also seems to me that one extreme is as bad as another, the disregard of the supreme power of the United States is as great in one case as the other, and that if you persist in your revolutionary movement it will be of benefit to only one class of men, and those are the old secessionists of '61, who will have the first opportunity for twenty years to make a good union speech in opposing you."

"Judge, there was madness in the air then, and a good many other things. Something struck me on the head and I lay down on the floor to rest. Words flew thick and fast, and when I was able I got up and left the place. I have journeyed here for justice, judge, and want you to issue a warrant for all of them. I am sure if we can get them up here they will get their just deserts."

"Impossible, sir," said his honor; "you must be laboring under a hallucination. The worthy gentlemen you mention are incapable of the utterances and actions you ascribe to them. They could do nothing of the kind, and even if they did, they are out of the jurisdiction of this court. You must apply elsewhere for redress of your fancied wrongs."

"I have been wronged and shall return to my native state. The welkin shall ring with my cries; and if your distracted territory ever does get into the union, it will be without the assenting voice of the glorious state so worthy of me."

The judge gently took the stranger by the arm and led him to the depot, saw him on the east bound train and congratulated himself with the thought that the asylum for feeble-minded cranks at Redfield would have one less to support—when it is built.

JUNIOR.

## An Important Branch.

It is seldom the TRIBUNE takes occasion to refer to itself, but with pardonable pride it now announces to bankers, merchants, and the business men of the northwest that it has just added to its otherwise well appointed office a complete book bindery. The TRIBUNE is now prepared to execute promptly and neatly all manner of blank book work. It will be no longer necessary to send east for any kind of printing. The attention of country newspapers along the line of the North Pacific is particularly called to the fact that they can get such work as they are unable to handle with their limited facilities done at this office promptly and cheaply. County and city officers will find it to their advantage to correspond with the TRIBUNE. Persons having magazines and wanting them bound in nice library style should send them in. Old books re-bound, and everything in the book-binding line attended to. Address the TRIBUNE, Bismarck.

## Water Works.

W. B. Mack, representing the National Tube company, of Boston, Mass., is now in the city negotiating for the contract to furnish the pipes for the Bismarck water works. This company is one of the best in the country, and has an extensive business in the northwest, having supplied piping for water works at Fergus Falls, Duluth and various other points in Minnesota and Dakota. Mr. Mack recommends the Japanese line pipes, as they will not rust or corrode and never contaminate the water with foul odors. A number of prominent Bismarckers have already expressed a desire to adopt this material, and it is safe to say that it will be secured. The survey for the works is completed, and B. B. Mellon will leave in a few days on a tour of inspection of the water system of cities along the Missouri river, including Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joe and Leavenworth. Water will be supplied through pipes on Main street the coming winter, and the system completed as early as possible next spring.

A day will be set apart for the laying of the corner stone of the Bismarck high school. The date is not yet decided upon, but the TRIBUNE will give due notice of the time.

Whitley & Co. have commenced their fine residence on Prospect Place, which is destined to be the beauty spot of all Bismarck. The grounds have been graded preparatory to the laying out of vast drive-ways and a park. The foundation for three of the buildings are now being constructed.

## GREAT DISCOUNT SALE

To make room for our Fall and Winter stock, which is now on the road, we sell our Summer stock at ten per cent discount, to cash buyers only.

## Now is Your Time to Catch on St. Paul One Price Clothing House.

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

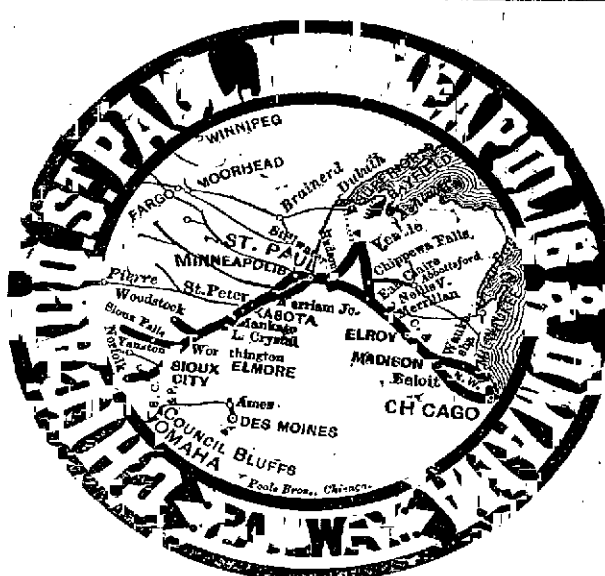
S. G. HANAUER &amp; CO., Proprietors.

## CARPETS!

## JAN EISENBERG

Has just received a large line of Carpets, of Cloths, Matings and Window Hangings of all kinds, which will be sold at New York prices. Call and examine this assortment before purchasing elsewhere and you will save money.

WE SELL THE BUTTERICK PATTERNS.



## J. C. CADY,

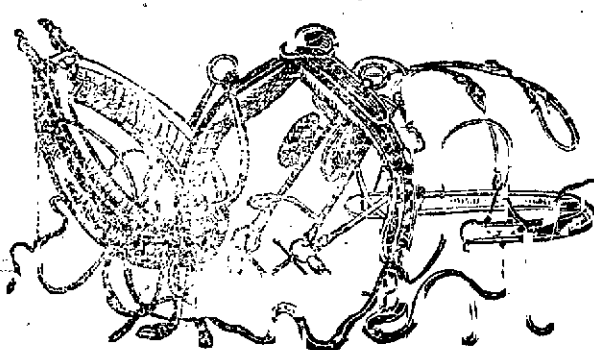
—Put Line of—

FURNITURE, SEWING MACHINES,

WALL PAPER, ETC.

THIRD STREET.

BISMARCK, D.



Larson's Stock Farms

## A. H. BULENS,

WINEBAGO OIL, ILL.

Breeder of Hereford Cattle.

THOROUGHBRED AND GRADE BULLS FOR SALE.

The Grades are three-fourths Hereford and one-fourth Short Horn, and are just the cattle for the range.

Correspondence solicited and visitors cordially welcomed.

A. H. BULENS, E. N. COREY

R. C. ARDS &amp; COREY,

—Dealers in—

General Merchandise.

Farm Produce bought. Goods sold at Bismarck prices.

Charles Reed, D. T. E. J. COREY, Manager.

Dispensing Druggist,

Dealer in

FARMER'S MEDICINES,

Elegant line of Toilet

Articles.

THIRD ST. NEAR MAIN.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1, 1893.

Investigate for Yourself!

Postmaster-General Gresham having published a wild and malicious falsehood in regard to the character of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, the following facts are given to the public to prove his statement, that we are engaged in a fraudulent business, to be false and untrue.

Amount of prizes paid by the Louisiana State Lottery Company from January 1, 1879, to present date:

Paid to Southern Express Co., New Orleans, La., M. Westcott, Manager, \$1,300,000  
Paid to Louisiana National Bank, 463,900  
Paid to Citizens' Bank, E. L. Carriere, 125,100  
Paid to New Orleans National Bank, 88,550  
Paid to Union National Bank, S. Chas. Aron, Cashier, 64,150  
Paid to Citizens' Bank, E. L. Carriere, 57,000  
Paid to Germania National Bank, Jules Cassard, President, 30,000  
Paid to Germania National Bank, Chas. F. Miller, Cashier, 37,000  
Paid to Canal Bank, Ed. Tobey, Cashier, 13,150  
Paid to Mutual National Bank, Joseph Mitchell, Cashier, 8,200

Total paid as above \$2,253,650  
Paid in sums of under \$1,000 at the various offices of the Company throughout the United States, 2,627,410

Total paid by all \$4,881,060

For the truth of the above facts we refer the public to the officers of the above named corporations, and for our legality and standing to the Mayor and Officers of the City of New Orleans, to the State authorities of Louisiana, and also to the U. S. Office at New Orleans. We claim to be legal, honest and correct in all our transactions, as much so as any business in the country. Our standing is conceded by all who will investigate, and our stock has for years been sold at our Board of Brokers, and owned by many of our best known and respected citizens.

M. A. DAUPHIN, President.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000.  
Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion.



SEATTLE, WASH., June 1.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Monthly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith to the benefit of the State. We certify that the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Commissioners,  
Incorporated in 1883 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 26, A. D. 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any state.

It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly. A SPECTACULAR OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS I, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, September 11, 1893—100th Monthly Drawing.

Prize \$75,000.  
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars each. Fractions, in Proportion.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE	\$75,000
1 do	25,000
1 do	10,000
2 PRIZES OF \$5,000	12,000
5 do	10,000
10 do	10,000
20 do	10,000
50 do	20,000
100 do	30,000
500 do	25,000
1000 do	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES  
9 approximation prizes of \$7,500 \$67,500  
9 do do 5,000 45,000  
9 do do 2,500 22,500

1,967 Prizes, amounting to \$285,500. Applications for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make it O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

Ordinary letter by Mail or Express to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or Y. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

For the best Boots and Shoes in America, and the lowest prices, go to the Chicago Boot and Shoe Store, No. 100 Main St., ST. PAUL, MINN. J. H. BROWN, Prop.

## LAND SCRIP.

We deal in all the issue of Government Land Scrip, which includes:

Secur. Half Bred Scrip. Valentine Certificate. Portmanteau Warrants. Additional Homestead Claims. Dodge Scrip.

Bankers, Etc. We receive the accounts of Banks and all business connected with regular Banking.

PRESTON, KEAY & CO., Bankers, Chicago.

For the best Boots and Shoes in America, and the lowest prices, go to the Chicago Boot and Shoe Store, No. 100 Main St., ST. PAUL, MINN. J. H. BROWN, Prop.

And Jobbers of Boots & Shoes, 372 Jackson St. St. Paul.



# THE BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Sunday, at Bismarck, Dakota. Is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city a twenty-five cents per week, or a dollar per month.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**  
One month, postage paid, \$1.00  
Three months, postage paid, \$3.00  
Six months, postage paid, \$6.00  
One year, postage paid, \$12.00

**THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.**  
Sixty pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent postage paid, to any address for \$2.00; six months, \$1.25.

**TO ADVERTISERS.**  
The DAILY TRIBUNE circulates in every town within one hundred miles of Bismarck, reached by a daily mail, and is by far the best advertising medium in this part of the Northwest.

The Weekly Tribune has a large and rapidly increasing circulation throughout the country, and is a desirable sheet through which to reach the farmers and residents of the small towns and rural districts.

The general eastern agent of the TRIBUNE is A. F. Richardson, with headquarters at Room 2, Tribune Building, New York.

The DAILY TRIBUNE will be found on file at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, and at the leading reading rooms throughout the east.

## THE MISSOURI VALLEY.

The extent and resources of this magnificent valley can scarcely be comprehended. The river is navigable from Bismarck to Fort Benton, two hundred miles north and west of Bismarck, and to its mouth near St. Louis. Above Bismarck, then, no one can speak of the excellence of the country south of it in this connection, there is a country rich in all of the elements that make people prosperous and happy and contribute to the growth of cities as great as the country lying between New York and Portland, Maine, the distance from Chicago to Fort and being not even increased, and twenty-nine miles. It is far greater than the country lying between Bismarck and Chicago, eight hundred and thirty-nine miles as great as that lying between Bismarck and Cincinnati, distance one thousand, one hundred and thirty-five miles. The country is equal in elements of agricultural wealth to any similar extent of country in any section of the United States. It is not mountainous—not swampy—but is rolling prairie with skirtings of timber along the river and its tributaries. There are no rocks that are inexhaustible; building stone an easy for brick, terra cotta or pottery, equal to the best in the world, rich mines of gold and silver are found immediately adjacent, and its soil is unsurpassed in fertility and abundance. It is exceedingly well watered and the climate is favorable to the highest state of health for men and animals, and the most satisfactory growth of vegetables and cereals.

The country west along the heart river one hundred and fifteen miles, thence to the Yellowstone one hundred and fifty miles distant from Bismarck, north to the Missouri river region one hundred and fifty miles, north-east to Devils Lake one hundred and fifty miles, south-east to a point one hundred and thirty-five miles east to the James river one hundred miles is only good.

Although settling rapidly there is in the Bismarck and district a country as great as the state of Ohio subject to entry under the laws of the United States, where the poor man can obtain five to one hundred and sixty acres of land by settlement and cultivation without any other cost exceeding the land office fees of fourteen to eighteen dollars.

This is such a country as this that Bismarck is situated at the North Pacific crossing of the Missouri river, where the greatest railroad in the world comes in contact with the greatest navigable river. It is the capital of Dakota and has for years, notwithstanding its comparatively small population, been the leading commercial city west of St. Paul. It is destined to be the Kansas City of the upper Missouri, and is as certain to prosper and become great as cities are certain to follow sunshine or light, darkness, or as water is certain to seek its level. The causes in soil and air, extent of country, location of the city and character of the people, all exist at Bismarck, that go to make great commercial centers.

The city now has ten hotels and four restaurants; four meat stores, two groceries and seven retail grocery stores, four drug stores, five dry goods, five clothing stores, three furniture, one book and three millinery stores, three agricultural implement stores, one crockery store, one coal and oil store, one grain mill, improved roller, four lumber yards, three brick yards, one flooring mill, two brewing and two bottling works, (one for carbonated beverages, and one for Milwaukee beer), two wholesale and twelve retail liquor stores, two cigar manufacturing, wagon shops, blacksmith shops, barbers, auctioneers, etc. It has a telephone exchange, and the city has entered into a contract for water works and street cars, and the electric light is about to be put in.

The capitol building is now in course of construction, a large force of men working on the same day and night. It will be the same grand plan as the Minnesota state capitol, but three stories in height above the basement. It will be a finer and far more imposing building than that structure. The main portion of the building, 100x50 feet (three stories and basement) will be enclosed by January 1, 1888. The foundation will be of Saint Francis granite, the building of brick, trimmed with terra

cotta from the works at Sims, and enamelled brick from the same point.

The penitentiary for Dakota is also under construction at Bismarck and will be completed by January 1. It will accommodate one hundred and forty prisoners. It is similar in design to that of Sioux Falls and is being constructed under the supervision of the same architect. It is located on grounds adjoining the North Pacific railroad and the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad immediately adjoining the city limits.

The Union school building, costing \$25,000, is now in process of construction. It has, in addition, one large two-story brick and two frame school houses, its schools being graded. The Catholics have also graded schools under the supervision of the Sisters of St. Benedict. Mrs. J. E. Kelly has established a seminary for the higher branches of education, and the Episcopal church has established schools similar to those at Fairbury, Minnesota, and on any awaits the advice of the diocese, who will be located at Bismarck. The Presbyterians have secured ground for a college, and the Congregationalists have invited propositions for a similar institution.

The brick court house, costing \$30,000, was erected three years ago. Last summer the Bismarck National bank, a three-story brick building, costing \$25,000, and Central bank, a three-story brick costing twenty thousand dollars was erected. In 1877 layman's two-story, thirty-two feet brick was built, costing about \$2,000—until last year the best building in the city.

The Dakota block, seventy-five feet front, three stories in height, costing \$30,000, is now on its last story; the First National bank block, seventy-five feet front, three stories, costing \$65,000, is now under construction, and on the 2d inst. ground was broken for the Mercantile National bank block, fifty feet, three stories, brick. Sattery and Comer are building a two-story brick—the first story being up, and Mr. Sattery has broken ground for a three-story brick on the corner adjoining. He on Brothers have put in the vault and will lay the foundation this fall for their three-story brick and building, at the corner of Main and Meigs street.

Are there any more? Yes, reports July one hundred and fifty buildings now under process of erection or recently completed. The population of the city is now fully four thousand, possibly forty-five hundred, and is increasing at a rapid rate. Surveys have already been made for the Milwaukee & St. Paul from Bismarck to Bismarck, and for the Chicago & North-western from Orway to Bismarck; and for a branch of the North Pacific from Bismarck to Lamour. The North Pacific company has also decided to build a branch from Bismarck to the east side of the Missouri river to Fort Buford, and from some point west of the Missouri river to Deadwood. The Conson, Benton, Yellowstone, Baker & North-western steamboat lines ply between Bismarck and Fort Benton, and Bismarck and Sioux City. Daily stages run between Bismarck and Fort Yates and Bismarck and Fort A. Lincoln, and tri-weekly between Bismarck and Fort Benton.

Bureau county is the recognized banner agricultural county of Dakota, so styled from having been awarded the one hundred dollar silver banner at the great Northwestern exposition at Minneapolis, in 1882. Its display of agricultural products at that fair was conceded by all competitors to be the finest on exhibition. The wheat crop of Bureau county last year averaged twenty bushels per acre; oats averaged fully seventy bushels, the yield in some instances being one hundred bushels per acre. Every bushel was number one and most of it weighed over sixty pounds per bushel. The oats weighed from thirty-eight to forty-two pounds per bushel. The barley was number one, so bright and heavy, and yielded from twenty-five to forty bushels per acre. Corn fully matured and averaged fifty bushels per acre.

The grasses of this region are peculiarly adapted to grazing. They mature before frost and remain in the condition of hay a winter. Senator Beck, whose son is growing cattle in western Montana, says these grasses are superior to the famous blue grass of Kentucky, that a Kentucky farmer after examining the crops from the cattle would insist that they had been overfed on grain.

The winters are bright and cheery. Occasionally the thermometer shows a degree of cold—twenty to thirty-eight degrees below zero—that would paralyze a man on the sea coast or in the camp climates of the south, but it has been well said that the thermometers are far more sensitive than the people to cold. During the winter there is seldom a cloudy day and the snow fall for the entire winter will not measure two inches melted and measured as rain. Winter before last there were but five cloudy days during the entire winter. Men and animals move with an elastic tread; liver complaint and lung diseases originating in the country are unknown. Men and women do not suffer with the cold, as much as in Ohio or Indiana.

It is through such a region as this that the North Pacific railroad passes. Its line and grant covers every alternate section for forty miles on either side of the railroad. These lands are for sale at from two to four and sixty cents to four dollars per acre, with large

drawbacks for improvements. They may be paid for in the "preferred stock of the North Pacific railroad, which may be sold at a discount, or may be paid on long time at a low rate of interest. McKenzie & Coffin, Bismarck, D. T., are the agents for the sale of these lands. They are also agents for the sale of lots in the city of Bismarck, and own some of the finest property in the city. Persons seeking investments will find them reliable in every sense of the word, and can communicate with them and rely upon being treated as they would desire to be treated.

Bismarck and the Missouri river country afford splendid openings for capital, business tact and energy. Money is wanted in manufacturing enterprises; in buildings to rent; in opening farms or to loan to farmers for the purpose of developing farms, or to mechanics for building and in stock growing. Investors in lots and lands are safe. Cases do not get away with them, nor do burgars steal, or moral corrupt investments of that nature are safe treasures in heaven—they are safe and satisfactory.

It is only necessary to look over this unparalelled country and consider the facilities for operations to satisfy oneself that its opportunities are far better than gambling in wheat or stocks, or investments in four per cent bonds.

## A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

A gentleman writing from Yachison, South Dakota, to the TRIBUNE says: "I am to my great satisfaction that the TRIBUNE is in favor of an undecided state of Dakota. Thirteen states in the union have been admitted in my time and none of them have sought admission in the way South Dakota attempts to gain that end. In all of these states the first move was to pass an act by the territorial legislature assuring admission. The question as to whether admission was desired has invariably been submitted to a vote of the people. In no instance has a single clique sought to make provision for the division of a state or territory without regard to the wishes of the whole people. The present movement for the division of Dakota and the admission of the southern half so far as this locality is concerned, has been advanced by a clique of wily schemers and unprincipled demagogues for the purpose of gaining a living from the laboring and propounding assessors. Some have their eyes upon the United States senate chamber, others are looking ahead to the governorship or the house of representatives; other state offices are not forgotten, while some would be satisfied with seats in the legislature or even with positions on a committee to carry war, provide liberally pay is appropriated from the public treasury.

In the winter of '88, a convention was held at Fargo to promote the interests of division upon the 46th parallel. They were so solemn and magnanimous in their views and so anxious that a general agitation of the subject should be had that they elected delegates from every county in the north to go to Washington and labor in the interest of the measure, and recommended that the south should send a similar delegation to promote the interests of admission for the southern half.

A convention for the south was accordingly held at Sioux Falls. Notices of this meeting, however, did not reach this point until three days previous to the time of meeting. Notices were published here on Saturday at 6 p. m. for a meeting to be held on Monday at 7 p. m. Instead of holding a meeting at the time and place designated, a clique seized upon another name and selected such delegates as they knew would carry out the end and chief programme of the politicians. Their business was accomplished before there was a general attendance of even the few who had been informed of the proposed meeting. And that was the way a question was disposed of in which the whole country, and the territory generally, was interested. Every movement of a political character which has been made since have been in the territory has been carried on in a similar manner—no general circulation of notices—to freedom in the expression of opinion.

The next grand move was for the Union convention, where harmony and brotherly love appeared to be the leading characteristics. There the magna carta of Santa Dakota was adopted, and a declaration of independence or of secession took form, that was to be read at public demonstrations to be held on the coming 4th of July. The delegates to this convention, however, were elected by the methods which have usually prevailed in South Dakota politics, and in every move looking to statehood for divided Dakota. In many of the counties they did not even pretend to have conventions. In others, where a call was issued, there were not enough in attendance to fill the delegations. In some instances, not to exceed half a dozen euro-pean ones, assumed to represent popular opinion. They boasted that the north did not put in an appearance, although they were not invited, but the conspirators remained as they should come and demand admission for the whole.

This convention appointed a central committee, and they ordered elections to be held on the first day of August, to choose delegates to meet at Sioux Falls on September 4th, to form a constitution for Dakota, proposing to leave to the north the present Dakota organization, but to take from it its name—a name in which

your people have or should have some-what of an interest. They propose to elect two members of congress; two United States senators; a governor and other state officers; and a legislature. And to send their delegation to congress demanding a recognition of their right to fix the boundary of states, and to determine their qualifications—a right given by the constitution to congress alone.

The people begin to realize that this whole business is a farce, and that it means endless expense, which in time they will be called upon to pay. They begin to realize that those who have initiated this movement, who have ordered elections and proposed to make governors and senators, and representatives, have no more authority to do so than an equal number of school boys.

The conspirators too, pains to order their election when they supposed the farmers would be in the midst of harvest, and the chairman of the general committee appointed on the 10th of July, who had been accustomed to do his picking and it is almost enough to make a patriotic citizen deny his country when he hears taken by these people to do the people or see them from acting according to their convictions is considered, with three newspapers in the county no formal notice of the election was published and I could not find one hundred people in the county had any information on the subject. In some precincts only the judges of election voted, and in most of them only a few gathered up and brought to the precinct polls by interested parties.

And yet on the 4th of September the pretended convention will be held and those attending will assume to act for the people of this section, who if they have an opportunity will speak in tones that cannot be misunderstood, and their voice will be for Dakota undivided and for one grand and glorious state.

This convention called by North Dakotians in conference at Fargo Thursday is not intended to antagonize the division question, but it is intended to take a seat in the most effective manner upon the disposition of the south to walk off with all the glory there is in the name Dakota, to which the north has contributed so much to make famous. It is intended to take effective measures to prevent emancipation in the name of division. The resolutions adopted, which are published elsewhere, are strong and to the point, and a careful reading of them will give strength to the hearts of all true Dakotians living north of the 46th parallel. The conference was remarkable for the absence of the governor, the members of the central committee and citizens of Bismarck, none of the latter being present excepting representatives of the Bismarck Tribune and the Daily Capital. The movement seems to have originated in the Red River valley, and among the business men, and does not appear to be in the interest of the politicians.

As was stated before the location of the capital at Bismarck, the TRIBUNE's tag is up for the admission of Dakota undivided, as one grand and glorious state, because the fight for division is a hopeless one, as the result will prove; because through admission we gain at once full representation in congress and in the electoral college, and can step into all of the advantages that representation can bring; gain all the rights of American citizens; gain control of school lands worth \$5,000,000; 6,000,000 acres of land for internal improvement worth \$25,000,000; and for the same purpose five per cent of the value of all lands is offered by the government under the homestead, pre-emption or free culture laws; not to speak of the swamp lands which are granted to the state for the same purpose. Application for admission as a whole would put the Democrats in a position where they would lose by refusing representation to nearly half a million people, or force them to concede admission, which would give the Republicans five votes in the next electoral college.

A convention ought to be called at Aberdeen or Union, to which every county in Dakota should be invited to send representatives. That convention ought to frame a constitution which should be submitted to the people in November for ratification, and if accepted, application for admission should be made on the first day of the session of the next congress. If not satisfied that there is no hope for division it might prepare a constitution for each section, and make the best fight possible for the admission of North as well as South Dakota, reserving to each its proper interest in the name. But the TRIBUNE rejects that Dakota can not be divided. The interests of the Democratic party require that it shall not be; and New England is in full sympathy with their disposition in this matter.

The Jamestown A. A. speaking of the movement of South Dakota for statehood says: "The Sioux Falls convention which is to formulate a constitution and make a state out of that part of the territory south of the 46th parallel, will meet next Wednesday, September 4. There are two things which that convention should guard against: if they would ever hope for success. These are the attempt to appropriate the name of Dakota and to emancipate the revolutionary statehood scheme of Canada and Perigrew. The first North Dakota will resist the 'tag' idea, and we will maintain a delegation in Washington to resist;

the robbery of our name if we must remain an undivided territory forever to co. in those southowners may as well understand that first as last. The second is nothing more nor less than supreme to do, and any attempt to carry it into execution would be met with the military force of the government. It is necessary. The advocacy of such a treacherous idea has brought ridicule and reproach upon the scheme and incurred the prejudice of disinterested parties who have given attention to it throughout the nation.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is certainly gaining ground in the hearts of his countrymen and from present indications will be re-nominated and re-elected. The contracting elements in New York politics will certainly unite upon him and he will carry that state beyond a count not only in the convention but at the polls. Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana may, also, be safely relied upon to come to his support. The smaller states will, also, vote into line, and a very general following in the south may be expected. No other name has been suggested, that will meet the favor that the name of Arthur is meeting with. As has been stated before in these columns the Republicans must carry New York in order to win in the campaign. They can't do it with Blaine; nor with Edmunds; nor with a western man. Arthur commands the game no matter what light the situation is viewed in.

READERS of the TRIBUNE will remember how persistent this paper was two years ago, in the opening of the Maginnis mining region. Some at the time, questioned the truthfulness of the TRIBUNE's statements, but time and subsequent developments have demonstrated that only the TRIBUNE was right. The TRIBUNE, before making any statements regarding the Maginnis region, posted itself thoroughly on the subject. It was satisfied that the region contained rich minerals, and only the advent of capital was needed to develop the mines. Capital is now finding its way toward point, a newspaper, the Miner. Under has been established, and a live town called Maiden has sprung up as only towns in mining regions can. The country is prosperous, and the TRIBUNE also rejoices from the fact of the verification of its predictions.

Mr. M. B. LA SHELLE, the gentlemanly editor of the Advertiser, who contributed so much to the phenomenal success of that paper in the earlier stages of its existence, has retired from the management of that paper, the editor of the Advertiser sat evening to the contrary notwithstanding. He will be, in the future, represented by Mr. D. B. Streeter, a competent printer and intelligent gentleman, formerly connected with the Chicago newspapers. Mr. La Salle retires for one year, giving Mr. Streeter an option for the purchase of his interest at the end of that time. Mr. La Salle will spend a short time at Washington, with his old friend and associate, W. A. Yarnes, of the Washington Times, and then go east to spend the winter. Mr. La Salle is the TRIBUNE's authority for this statement.

A MEETING of assessors from counties through which railroads pass was held at Helena the other day, and it was decided to assess the N. P. road, (rocked, rails and ties) at \$5.00 a mile, and all other property at a proper valuation, in the respective counties. Co. Sanckers, the attorney for the road, was present, and protested against the proposed assessment, claiming the road was exempt under the charter. The proposed assessment will amount to over \$300,000 in this county alone, but as the railroad will light the way of the tax it will be out of order for the commissioners of that county to count elections at present.

A CORRESPONDENT from the "regular army" writes to the Forest, Forge and Farm, and says: "Money was appropriated for the purchase of magazine guns, as follows: in '88, \$70,000; in '89, \$50,000; in '90, \$50,000. For that amount of money, \$500,000, 2,250 magazine guns have been ordered, made, and at the private arms companies, at a cost of \$20 each, and 75 at the Springfield armory. The private arms companies receive only \$20, the armory must receive \$20, which would be about \$60 a gun for those made at a government arsenal. I think congress should know of this."

EX. MAHLON CHANCE is of the opinion that Gen. Sherman would make a strong and in every sense an available candidate for the presidency, should there be any weakening in the Arthur boom which just now seems to take precedence. He thinks the boys would rally around the flag of Uncle Billy as of yore, and that his columns would march victorious from the lakes to the sea and from ocean to ocean. An interesting interview with this gentleman is published elsewhere.

Last week the only cabinet officer in Washington was the postmaster general. Gen. officials of the treasury department were absent. The offices of the controller of the currency, commissioner of customs, the solicitor of the treasury, the supervising architect, the director of the mint and the assistant treasurer are all at present vacant. Yet "the government as Washington still lives."

This following extract is taken from an official file in the United States and office. Its occurrence certainly must

have had some weight. "The joys of summer and days of winter sing a sad requiem over the ruins of a deserted slum; while the green grass so marks the spot where the settler ought to be. Sweet equity weeps while blind justice sadly sees the wrong end of the scale touch the beam. We appeal to you to carry the tears of the one and leave the beam of the other."

It is an old adage, but a true one nevertheless, that "Vinegar Bitters will produce more disagreeable results than rock and rye. The man who tries to get drunk on the former has more private business to attend to a few hours afterward than any other fellow on the job; the newspaper man who gives his readers an overdose, however, found his private business daily demoralized." These facts should be remembered by the young men of the Capital.

UNCLE RUSSELL did not stay in Bismarck because of the dullness of the place.—R. M. Cattle, Mandan.

Mandan is a promising town on the west side of the Missouri river, opposite Bismarck. The most serious drawback to the town is the lack of a newspaper. It seems as if some one ought to start a good paper, tell the truth, boom the town and make money.

THERE is now a growing mania among Black Hills miners to go to Alaska. They are better off where they are for the TRIBUNE believes that there are yet untold millions in the Black Hills and will not be long before a railroad will reach that section, when a boom will be inaugurated in comparison to what the days of '87-'88 will be no comparison.

The Democrats of Minnesota county met last week and passed resolutions favoring admission as a whole. They are opposed to the so-called convention called to meet at Sioux Falls and believe that it will represent but a portion of the people of Dakota.

## The Governor's Guards.

The first regular meeting of the Governor's guards was held at the city hall Tuesday evening with Charles A. Bentley in the chair. Mr. Chas. Healy was elected secretary and a committee of three was appointed to examine the territorial code with reference to military organization. Messrs. J. F. Foley, Judge Gray and Arthur Linn were selected as a committee to wait upon the governor for the purpose of obtaining necessary information and advice. It is reported that the governor will furnish the company with one hundred stand of arms and will give the guards encouragement and aid. A militia company in the capital city of Dakota is the proper organization to add dignity to public demonstrations, parades and jubilees, as well as to provide entertainment and amusement for the people. The young men of the city should not fail to become identified with the movement as it will eventually develop into a very creditable militia. The following is a list of those who have already become members, numbering twenty-two:

Capt. Wm. Gleason, John J. Tritten, James Kearns, Loren W. Sloan, Edward Sloan, Melvin A. Clarke, Henry Eldridge, Sidney E. Davis, J. T. Foley, Arthur Linn, W. G. Thompson, Chas. Tomers, E. H. Haynes, O. H. Will, Louis Larson, Chas. Healy, Chas. A. Bentley, O. Wilson, Wm. Gleason, Jr., Thom. Gleason, Burt Gray.

## Sitting Bull as a Worker.

Captain Bell, of the stonemason Josephine, says that as a worker Sitting Bull is hard to beat. On a trip recently to Standing Rock, the captain was minus the necessary number of laborers and on his arrival at that point he applied to an interpreter to arrange with Sitting Bull for the help in the work of unloading over a hundred tons of freight. After a short consultation, Mr. Bull called his warriors together and told them that the Great Father had sent a boat load of good things for them to eat, but had not sent the adequate number of white men to unload it. When the smoke from their pipes of consideration had cleared into the air, the fifteen stalwart red men signified their willingness to lay aside their blankets and bare their shoulders to the labor of removing the freight. The affable Mr. Bull acted as made in charge of the aboriginal laborers. With the substantial and huzzed gang. After a few hours labor, and just as the sun was sinking to rest, the warriors quietly discontinued work and took their seats upon the bank. The captain was surprised and supposing that his newly enlisted men had organized a genuine white man's strike, he hastened to enquire into the cause of the trouble. His fears vanished when he was asked if it was not time to eat, and after supplying the aboriginal laborers with the substantial work was continued until the cargo was all on terra firma. Fifteen bright silver dollars were then distributed among the braves, when Sitting Bull came forward, and informed the captain that his services might be rewarded at the same price. A dollar was slipped into the old chief's hand, for which he was profuse with thanks. The old man did not come to Dakota solely for his physical and spiritual health.

## Artistic and Elegant.

Messrs. Faunce & Bannerman, whose large paint and fresco works are situated on the corner of Seventh and Meigs streets have just completed by far the neatest piece of graining and frescoing ever done in the city. It is in the residence of Wm. Ives, on Seventh street. A Tribune reporter dropped in to take a peep at Mr. Ives' parlor yesterday evening and can say that it is as handsomely decorated and finished as any room in the country, no matter whether it be in St. Paul, Minneapolis or Bismarck. The ceiling is the most attractive and beautiful part of the room. It is paneled, bordered and frescoed with taste and precision. Gold leaf abounds in the ornamentations and Japanese designs are interwoven in delicate circles at the corners. Messrs. Faunce & Bannerman have just employed several artists from New York city, and those who desire to have their parlors or business offices adorned, should call on them. Mr. Ives is justly proud of this room and will be pleased to exhibit to any who contemplate building.

## Gladstone on the Irish Question.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Gladstone stated this morning in the commons, in response to a question by Farnell, that he regretted the house of lords had rejected the Irish introduction bill. Gladstone also stated he would introduce a large measure on the subject at the next meeting of parliament.



LEAVE AND DISASTER.

The Great Eye-one Sweet is Over a Portion of Minnesota. Scattering Destruction in its Path.

Buildings Swept Out of Existence and Animals Killed. On the 8th of June.

A Railway Train, Running at Full Speed, Littered From the Rails and Struck by Wreckers.

Latest Particulars Obtainable of a Day of Destruction and Disaster Such as is Seen in Record.

The Representative Citizens of North Dakota, Meet in Convention at Fargo Yesterday.

Other Avey News

Cyclone Horror.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Aug. 22.—Yesterday Rochester was one of the most beautiful cities in Southern Minnesota, with fine streets, shaded with magnificent trees containing many substantial business structures and dwellings and a large number of cosy houses, and populated by a well-to-do and intelligent class of citizens, numbering over 5,000. Today it presents a picture of indescribable devastation. Buildings in all parts are unroofed and otherwise injured, and nearly 300 of them are utterly demolished. Mills, elevators, school houses and factories are blown down or injured almost beyond repair, while beautiful trees which made the streets are uprooted and falling across the highways, almost effectually blocking them to progress on foot or by vehicle. Not alone this destruction of property, approximating half a million of dollars, but also a fearful loss of life paints the horrible picture deeper black. Twenty-six persons are known to have died up to this morning, and the city is filled with shrieks and groans. Over sixty persons were wounded, and not a few who must expire within a few hours. All this destruction is the result of the double tornado which passed over southern Minnesota yesterday afternoon and evening which seemed to gather fury from two sources and come whirling and screaming through the air like twin demons, until they combined forces just east of here and spent their force here with the results above indicated. On approaching Rochester from the west two distinct tracks of the storm can be observed; one north and the other south. Between Dodge Centre and Rochester, a distance of twenty miles, one of these tracks seems to have come from the north and the other from the south; each of them marked by grain lodged and farm houses demolished. Lones of working men stand south of the track and the number of buildings destroyed and injured is much less but the amount of property is much greater, while there is hardly a building in the whole place not partially unroofed.

In a field near Dodge Center was a herd of cattle in the track of the cyclone. Of these nine were killed and the horns of a few others were found sticking in the ground, indicating that the cattle had been caught suddenly by the wind and thrown to the ground head foremost, their horns being left in the ground.

A WINONA REPORT.

WINONA, Minn., Aug. 22.—At 7 o'clock last evening a cyclone struck the north part of the city of Rochester, lying north of the railroad track and made a clean sweep. Elevators, residences, the railroad engine house, and other property along the railroad were completely demolished. The mayor telegraphed that twenty-four were killed and forty wounded and the city is in need of clothing, food and assistance. Among the killed are John M. Gale, proprietor of Zumbardo, planning mills. Superintendent Sanborn, of the Winona & St. Peter railroad telegraphed that the list of killed and wounded was hourly increasing. The prostration of telegraph lines has made it difficult to get particulars. The storm swept through Utica and St. Charles in Winona county. Job Thorne was killed and several others injured. Reports from Dodge county indicate much damage, with loss of life. No particulars yet obtainable. Mayor Ludwig, of Winona, and a car of surgeons left for Rochester this morning. The cyclone passed about six miles south of Kasson, doing great damage to persons, buildings and crops. Christian Olson's wife was killed and his oldest daughter had her leg broken. Ole Anderson Molder's wife was badly hurt and can't live, and his mother-in-law was killed. His little house was blown off and all other buildings destroyed. Jas. J. Von Frank's house was destroyed and some members of the family badly injured. Kattleson's barn, sheds and machinery were all blown over, and horses and cattle were found dead in all directions over the prairie. The loss will foot up many thousands of dollars.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 22.—The Tribune's Rochester, Minnesota, special says: On Tuesday evening at 11 o'clock Rochester was one of the most beautiful cities in the north; ten minutes later its beauty had disappeared and in parts of the city ruin and desolation reigned. A terrible cyclone visited the city leaving death and desolation in its track. Just one month ago a fearful cyclone passed six miles north of the city, now it came through it. The day had been beautiful, although being warm and sultry, when clouds began to gather, and the atmosphere was oppressively heavy and hot. About 1 o'clock it seemed as though it had commenced to clear up but soon heavy black clouds came up from the north and rain fell heavily. Directly after six o'clock the clouds assumed the greenish appearance that is the forerunner of those terrible visitations, accompanied by a rumbling noise, and in a short time the wind rose, increasing in violence until the full force of the cyclone was upon us. What was once a well populated portion of the city was soon a scene of ruin.

FROM AN EYE WITNESS.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 22.—Geo. McDonald, who occupied an upper room at the Cook house, thus was the approach of the cyclone. He was standing at the window watching the approaching cyclone, with no thought of the fearful consequences which would follow it. The sky was a mass of ominous, inky clouds, which made the earth dark as twilight, but illuminated every few seconds by vivid flashes of lightning shooting from one cloud to another. A stillness prevailed in the town; a hush as if there was a sense of impending calamity. Then a low, rushing sound as of a high wind blowing through trees was heard which grew gradually louder until it amounted to a roar. Men and women ran hither and thither seeking shelter. Signs were blown down and shingles and dust filled the air. To the southwest I saw a huge, black, funnel-shaped cloud, approaching, which seemed to be revolving with great rapidity. It reached the window but before I could reach it there was a horrible crashing, banging and creaking, the whole building shook and creaked and the wind rushed in with such force as to throw me to the floor. The shock lasted but a few seconds. When I recovered I ran down into the street, where the scene beggars description. The street was filled with debris and people were running about as if they were in a panic. The cries of the injured were heard on every hand.

RELIEF OFFERED.

OWATONNA, Aug. 22.—A special meeting of citizens tonight authorized the city council to appropriate \$1,000 for the Rochester sufferers. The council appropriated \$500, the remainder of the thousand to be raised by private subscriptions.

The Fargo Convention.

FARGO, Aug. 22.—Special.—The convention was called to order at 1:30 o'clock. C. J. Plummer was elected to the chair and E. A. Henderson secretary. The following persons were present: Richard J. W. Hayward, J. H. Miller, Case, J. C. Gill, J. B. Hall, W. A. Yerxa, R. P. Tyler, A. W. Edwards, B. F. Keller, Col. Morton, R. E. Fleming, W. F. Ball, Col. Donnan, Col. Tyner, R. M. Pallock, Lamour, Col. Plummer, C. W. Davis, Nelson, F. D. Kane, Sargent, J. R. Coon, I. N. War, Burleigh, M. H. Jewell, E. A. Henderson, Dickey, J. Grim, H. C. Kohler, Ransom, C. W. Baltz, R. N. Stevens, A. H. Laughlin, Traill, W. R. Deavers, C. E. Lee, E. N. Falk. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions and their report was accepted as follows:

WHEREAS: The people of the territory of Dakota living south of the 46th parallel, have called a convention of that section only to meet at Sioux Falls on the fifth of September, to consider the question of statehood. And

WHEREAS: The promoters of said convention in an aggressive and unauthorized manner are appropriating the name of Dakota, which the people north of the 46th parallel have alone made famous as a trade mark above the civilized world, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that a convention of citizens of that portion of the territory north of the 46th parallel be held at Fargo on the twelfth day of September at 3 o'clock p. m., to take definite action in the matter of statehood, to consider any other collateral issues regarding statehood and division that may be presented.

RESOLVED, that representation at said convention be upon the same basis as that of the congressional convention held at Grand Forks in 1882, and that each county since organized be entitled to two delegates; and all unorganized counties one delegate each.

A resolution was also adopted protesting against the people of South Dakota appropriating the name of Dakota, and asking it to be the object of the members of the conference that no objection is made to division and admission. The following committee was appointed and clothed with full power and authority to act with a representative committee from South Dakota, should one be organized, to go to said city for the above named convention: Messrs. Plummer, Hall, Yerxa, Tyner and Edwards, of Fargo. Said committee is also a committee on arrangements for the convention.

Frightful Railway Accident.

OWATONNA, Minn., Aug. 21.—Messrs telegraphic advices received here early this morning state that a terrible accident occurred between Rochester and Zumbardo, Minn., on the Rochester & Northern division of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, by which about one hundred people were killed and wounded. On account of the interruption of the telegraphic service at Rochester, no information could be obtained until the arrival of the train from the scene of the disaster, with thirty-five people who had been wounded in the accident. Of this number many seem to be badly injured and all have been taken to the hospital. The train wrecked was that which leaves Rochester about 4 p. m., arriving at Zumbardo about 6 p. m. It was caught in a severe wind and hail storm which prevailed in that vicinity between 4 and 6 o'clock in the evening, and while running at a high rate of speed it was lifted from the rails. A gentleman who had been at the scene described it as one of the most horrifying railway accidents ever witnessed. Every car in the train was completely wrecked, and almost literally shattered to pieces by the sudden stop caused by the train leaving the rails burying the unfortunate passengers beneath the debris, killing and injuring nearly every person aboard. A gentleman stated that nine dead bodies had been taken from the ruins and a large number of those seriously injured removed to Rochester and Owatonna. At the time he left the work of extricating the unfortunate victims was progressing, and it was believed the number of the killed would reach a score when the final summing up was made.

More Oil in Flames.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A fire broke out shortly after 11 o'clock this morning in the packing store of the Empire oil works, Long Island City shop, in a brick structure 250 feet by 700 feet in area. One thousand men and boys are employed in the shop, and the wildest excitement prevailed among them. The flames spread rapidly and the shop was soon a seething mass of flames, with which the local fire department was totally unable to cope. The tin shop building, 175x250 feet, next caught, and was followed by the barrel shop, about the same size. The flames next spread to one of the largest agitators in the yard, containing 24,000 gallons of oil. The Brooklyn fire department was called on for aid and several engines quickly responded but although they worked hard the flames spread in every direction. At this hour the loud oil fire is in great danger. The damage already done is estimated at \$300,000. Patrick Cooney, a workman, was very badly burned, and three other workmen are also injured severely. Jas. Clare was badly injured by a falling wall. The fire is believed to have been caused by a workman accidentally dropping a hot soldering iron into a keg of hard oil.

A Serious Railroad Accident.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 22.—The west bound passenger train on the Memphis & Little Rock railway, which left here at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, met with an accident last night four miles west of Forest City, Ark. While crossing a short trestle a broken rail caused two second-class passenger coaches and baggage and express cars to go through the trestle, killing J. B. Salinger and Harry T. Oldberg, merchants of Cotton Plant, Ark., and John Adair, formerly foreman of pile driver, of Little Rock. Jas. Whitestock, claim agent of the Memphis & Charleston railway had a leg broken and several other passengers received injuries, but not of a very serious nature. The east bound train, due here last night at 10 o'clock, did not arrive until 11 this morning. The following persons were killed: H. Goldberg, Goodwin, Ark.; Sol. Selenger, Bankley, Ark.; John Adair, Memphis. Among the injured, fifteen in all, is Capt. White, of the Memphis & Chattanooga railroad.

The Council at Standing Rock.

FORT YATES, D. T., Aug. 22.—Special.—The senate committee arrived here per steamer Batchelor yesterday and met the chief representatives of the Sioux Indians in council this afternoon. After several of the chiefs expressed their ideas regarding the proposed reduction of the Sioux reservation claiming that the treaties made by the government had not been fulfilled, etc. Sitting Bull then announced himself chief of the Sioux Indians and declined to hold any conversation with the committee, which created some confusion among the Indians, sitting Bull with the committee, and the committee.

THE STRICKEN CITY.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 22.—Rochester, one third of which was destroyed by a cyclone last night, is situated eighty-five miles south of here on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway and was a beautiful and substantial little city of eight or nine thousand inhabitants. Most of the houses were brick, and many a substantial and stately business blocks. Indefinite dispatches reached here early this morning of the terrible effects of the cyclone, but all wires being down subsequently no accurate or definite information has arrived yet.

Fire and Explosion.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The large paper mill of J. Howard Lewis, in Springfield township, was burned this morning. While the fire was burning a boiler in the mill exploded, killing Joe Morrison and seriously injuring two or three others, including Lewis, the proprietor. Loss, about \$30,000; nearly covered by insurance. Cause of fire supposed to have been spontaneous combustion of rags.

Let Us "Shake" With the Pacific.

HELENA, M. T., Aug. 22.—Both ends of the North Pacific will be connected tomorrow a few miles west of Mullan tunnel. The golden spike will be driven the 8th of September by President Villard and Jay Cooke.

TRULY TIMELY.

For the Season is Just Right for Such a Trip as Outlined—Very Interesting Details of September's Grand Series of Excursions.

The grand excursion eastward announced for September by the Baltimore & Ohio are attracting wide spread attention, and it is not strange that such should be the case, as no more attractive trip has been offered for years. In the way of rate the programme is particularly enticing, as it is very rare indeed nowadays that a reduction on tickets is consented to, down to so low a figure as half fare, or one regular fare for the round trip, thus taking in the enormous territory covered by the B. & O. system, of which Chicago, Columbus, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburg are important centers. Every preparation is being made in the matter of cars, dining accommodations and the like, and the excursions will be remarkable for complete and thorough facilities to insure absence of crowding and the perfect comfort of all. Magnificent new parlor and sleeping cars will be run through without change, elegant dining cars provided and new day coaches in abundance. From Baltimore and Washington extensive facilities will be offered for the continuous enjoyment of the excursionists. Two lines of steamers will be on from Washington to Old Point Comfort, Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, with the fare not exceeding one dollar and a-half for the round trip. The famous Bay Line of steamers from Baltimore to the points named will afford ample accommodation for the excursionists. The noted Hygienic Hotel at Old Point is of immense dimensions, one of the largest seashore or watering-place houses in fact in the country. It is a glorious trip down the beautiful Chesapeake Bay to the Atlantic Ocean. Old Point never looked more attractive than now, and its bathing shore is a sight to look upon when filled, as it is every day, with hundreds of merry bathers tumbling about in the surf. Fortress Monroe is but a few steps from the hotel and ocean to town, as are also many places of great historic interest within easy reach on the Peninsula, so celebrated in the annals of the war. The Soldiers' Home, Hampton School, Hampton Church and two many other points to mention, with a brief steamboat ride to the great city of Norfolk, Portsmouth and other Virginia centers of interest. Making the trip from either Washington or Baltimore one night, and back the next, the excursionist has the whole day at the seashore. From Baltimore or Washington it is only a little over an hour to the largest of the historic centers on the Potomac. The lovely river is followed a greater portion of the distance, and at the Ferry one stands at the intersection of three states—Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland, and the view is a most remarkable one. John Brown's old fort still stands, so do the ruins of the old arsenal, Jefferson Rock, etc. The round trip costs but about a dollar and a-half, and the money well spent. Another inexpensive trip, and a most beautiful one, is to be made from Washington down the Potomac, skirted by historic shrines to Mount Vernon. From Baltimore and Washington special fast excursion trains will be run to the wonderful Lucy Caverns of Virginia, unquestionably greatly superior to any other known subterranean chambers. From Baltimore for the round trip, including admission to the caverns, in addition, there will be short steamboat trips down the Chesapeake Bay, with as low a rate as fifty cents for the round trip, and in fact no end of pleasure to be commanded at practically nominal rates. The excursionists to Washington and return, or Washington to Baltimore and return, the round trip will only be a \$1.20, with trains at least every hour, and often hardly a quarter of an hour apart. The distance is but forty miles, and 3 or 4 trains make it in fifty minutes, so that it is easy for others in one hour. This enables frequent visits from one city to the other, and excursionists who prefer may make their headquarters in Washington, where there are hotel accommodations of a very high standard. Baltimore is also exceedingly well supplied with hotels, and either city the regular rates will be strictly adhered to. Those who contemplate securing sleeping car accommodations en route will do well to write to B. & O. agents to this end, also as regards any information which may be desired. The preparations for the grand Oriole excursion in Baltimore are being pushed forward with great energy and upon a hitherto unprecedented scale. The mystic pageant on the night of September 13th will itself be worth a journey of a thousand miles or more to witness. Nothing more is in extent and grandeur was ever before attempted in the world. All three of the carnival nights will be strikingly brilliant as the programme is replete with novel features.

Numbering the Streets.

One of the very important questions now being agitated by Bismarck's citizens is the establishment of lamp or corner posts on each street, giving the number or name of the streets. The city is now gaining dimensions which demand some manner of order for the numerous strangers, visitors and even citizens who may desire to travel about the metropolis to find friends or gain information. Letter carriers and messengers would, with the aid of street lamps and corner posts, be enabled to find their way to the public and private communications sufficiently to remedy the city for all expense of the improvement. It is expected that the city council will take some action in the matter at an early date.

Tried for Working on Sunday.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—The four Reading railway laborers arrested here on Sunday, the 12th inst., upon a charge of illegally performing work by labor on that day, were given a hearing today. Testimony was offered, to show that the work could not be accomplished on any other day of the week, in consequence of the frequent passage of trains, and the magistrate taking that view decided the work necessary and the men were released.

BUCKEYE PRINCIPLES.

Hon. LaRon Chance is interviewed on the Political Situation in the State of Ohio.

He Considers Republican Success and Democratic Wreck and Ruin Assured Beyond a Doubt.

Large Foraker Making a Bribe. Record as a Speaker and a Public Leader.

An Entertaining Conversation.

Hon. Mahon Chance, of Fremont, Ohio, a brother of Capt. Chance, of Fort Lincoln, who arrived in Bismarck Tuesday evening, was interviewed by a TRIBUNE reporter Wednesday afternoon on the situation in Ohio. Mr. Chance, formerly United States consul to Nassau, and a delegate to the late republican state convention which nominated Judge Foraker for governor, is thoroughly versed in the politics of the country, and is one of the leaders in his state. The following is the interview:

Rep.—What are the prospects for republican success in Ohio this year?

Chance.—At the time of the nomination of the ticket the prospects were not very flattering, owing to the fact that the year before the democrats carried the state, and the German element had been arrayed against the republicans on account of the temperance legislation known as the Pond and Smith bill. Then to add to the momentary chasm between us and the Germans the Scott law was passed last winter, levying a tax of \$100 on the sale of wine and \$200 on the general list of liquors. This law was declared constitutional by the supreme court, however, and when the people saw its influential effects in reducing the number of saloons in the state, diminishing its failures and at the same time paying into the treasury nearly \$2,000,000, they were convinced of the wisdom and benefits of the law, and in consequence

REACTION HAS TAKEN PLACE.

Heretofore Ohio has had free trade in liquor, and since the temperance law have proven a source of benefit to all classes, leading democrats in every part of the state will give the ticket their support. Of the money paid into the state treasury under the Scott law, at least one-half is expended in public improvements. Thus the tendency has been to lessen the percentage of taxation on the general public, and as people like to see the "other man" pay the taxes, the republican party has made a vast gain in the passage of the act. Last year Gov. Foster, who is the champion of temperance legislation, was not sustained by the zeal and enthusiasm of the people, but they weighed his course in a cold and calculating manner. In this year's canvass

THE PARTY IS UNITED.

and is strongly in favor of the bill. The flood tide of Ohio democracy was reached last year, and the party's strength has been diminishing since. A greater change in public sentiment has been witnessed within the past nine weeks than was ever before known in the history of the state.

Rep.—What is Judge Hoadley's standing in the state?

Chance.—Judge Hoadley is a lawyer of ability and a gentleman of high character, but has never shown any capacity whatever as a political leader. Charges of bribery have been made against him and his friends, and no effort has been made to refute them. His admission that the nomination cost him \$50,000 has involved him in a controversy with Governor Foster, which has not been fairly met by him, and it is generally admitted that the governor has the best of the fight. Judge Hoadley has been obliged to explain his speeches; he has written letters and published cards, all with a view of defining his position, but

HAS SIGNALLY FAILED.

The delegates to the democratic state convention were in favor of the nomination of General Ward, but by questionable and corrupt methods he was defeated. General Ward was a life-long democrat, while Judge Hoadley is a recent convert, and his former speeches are now being republished as republican documents, and the "moss-backs" of the democratic party are very lukewarm in their enthusiasm. The opposition of the Cincinnati Enquirer is

BITTER AGAINST HOADLEY.

as he is opposed to Mr. Pendleton whom a few days since he succeeded in defeating in a Cincinnati convention, and who was supposed to have been his candidate. The democratic success last year inspires them with the hope of victory in the coming election, while the struggle for Mr. Pendleton's successor is growing in bitterness daily. Hon. Henry B. Payne, of Cleveland, and Mr. Bookwalter are aspirants, and their friends are everywhere engaged in a desperate fight for the nominations. This fact has caused dissensions in their ranks which can not but result disastrously.

Rep.—What do the republicans think of the senatorial question?

Chance.—The republicans are free from any and all dissensions on that question. It is generally conceded that in the event of republican success, which I consider assured, Governor Foster will be the successor. However that may be, or people have not allowed it to become a disturbing factor in the canvass.

Rep.—What of Judge Foraker?

Chance.—He is a young man of fine ability and attainments, and no man in the state has a better record as a soldier and a judge. Since the beginning of the canvass he has risen in the estimation of the people. His speeches are models, replete with wit and humor, and have a dignity and power on the stump which has been surprising to his friends, while Judge Hoadley, with all his acknowledged ability and experience, has been a disappointment.

FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

A number of parties from Williamsport were

in the city Tuesday and brought magnificent specimens of the crops, in that section with them. The country around Williamsport is as fine for farming and agricultural purposes as any in all the new northwest. Not only can wheat of the No. 1 hard grade be raised with phenomenal success, but hay, oats, barley, timothy and potatoes are very successfully cultivated. Emmone county bids fair to take the lead among the many agricultural counties of the territory, and Williamsport must and will be a city.

To Parents.

The officials of the railroad at this point complain of the manner in which parents allow their children to play about the trains and the annoyance caused by the young urchins who insist on jumping on and from the moving cars. They have received orders to arrest any and all boys who may be caught on the cars or playing in the switch-yard, and it may be well to notify the parents before it is too late. This is a serious matter, as very often the indifference and lethargy of fathers and mothers, the cause of the horrible mauling and untimely death of their brightest and most promising boy, or the crippling for life of the innocent, fair-haired child. Precautionary steps should be taken by the parents of Bismarck before some sad and terrible accident occurs, and the cause of many youngsters continually playing about the yard.

As Represented by the St. Paul One Price Clothing Store in Union

Price Clothing Store in Union

Mountains of Clothing for the Citizens of the Capital City and the Entire Northwest.

New Goods Arriving Daily From the Firm's Extensive Manufacturing in New York City.

Go in and See Them.

An institution that Bismarck or any other flourishing city might well be proud of, is the wholesale and retail dry goods and clothing house of Sig Hanauer & Bro., known as the St. Paul One Price Clothing Store. A TRIBUNE reporter strolled into the mammoth establishment yesterday morning, and found that the immense stock which has recently been shipped from New York, was inadequate to supply the increasing demand from all directions. Mr. Sig Hanauer, who returned from New York but a few weeks since with a gigantic

TRAIN LOAD OF CLOTHING,

hats and caps, boots and shoes, and all that is included in a thoroughly metropolitan wholesale and retail emporium, is compelled to return to the national metropolis this week to duplicate the late order and add new specialties to the inconceivably large number now on hand. The great success of Messrs. Hanauer's unprecedented sequel in Bismarck, while selling at low eastern prices, is the fact that they manufacture all their own goods. The company's large manufacturing, tailoring, shipping house and general distributing point is 631 Broadway, New York city, and no house in the country sends out a better class of goods.

THE BISMARCK STORE

is but a branch of the general wholesale house of New York, and is consequently filled with the choicest goods and latest styles. There is not a nook or corner in the spacious store room that is not filled with wares of some description. Among the principal specialties carried by these broad gauge dealers may be mentioned the Bart shoes and Wilson Bros. shirts, for both of which they are sole agents in the northwest. In suitings, everything from the wee toddling child's eucy cut and pleated jacket to the portly alderman's dress coat is represented on the shelves. In

CHILDREN'S SUITINGS,

their stock is equal to any in St. Paul or Minneapolis, while underwears abundantly in countless variety and the finest quality. The well known Stetson hats are always to be found here, while the myriads of smaller fancy articles, such as neckties, silk handkerchiefs, scarf pins, etc., are piled to the tops of great glass show cases. It is interesting to look back at the growth and development of Bismarck and discover that six years ago the St. Paul One Price Clothing House was the only store of the kind in the little hamlet. Sig Hanauer was the pioneer of the trade in what is now the fair capital city; he has been the leading dealer for years, and he now stands unquestionably the

PRINCE OF BANNER CITY CLOTHIERS.

The store is a credit to the city, and by extending its wholesale trade throughout the rapidly developing northwest is a perpetual advertisement to the metropolis. Mr. Joseph Hanauer attends to the jobbing department and reports the trade increasing at a wonderful rate. A new feature will be introduced this winter, being the establishment of a California fur branch, and the fine goat and buck furs of that tropical clime will be made into gloves and mittens for the North Dakotians. If the business continues to increase at the present rate, additional room will be necessary to accommodate both the proprietors and the customers.

Frisky's Panacea.

As a benefactor of humanity, no man deserves more prominence than our respected fellow townsman Frank Frisky. He who lends a helping hand to the weak and weary, the crippled and diseased, is the most worthy of all man kind. To relieve a pain-stricken mortal or ameliorate his sufferings is to gain that choicest and most precious jewel, the confidence and love of God and man. Mr. Frisky never fails to be on the alert for the purest and clearest drugs, medicines and restoratives, and the large, remunerative business which he enjoys is proof of his claim on the public respect. Do you enjoy a sweet-scented, unadulterated Havana, after dinner? Go to Frisky's. Do you desire the purest and clearest stationery and fancy novelties? Frank Frisky can supply you. In fact, Bismarck's panacea, as well as the most popular stationery and cigar store in the northwest, is the cozy little store on the corner of Fourth and Main streets, upon which is inscribed the name of Frank Frisky. Drop in and see him.

Everything Brightening.

Register John Rea of the Bismarck land office returned from St. Paul Tuesday where he had been in the interest of Sterling, the bright little town sixteen miles east of the city. He succeeded in getting the North Pacific railroad company interested in the town, they taking a half interest. A new depot, platform and sidetracks will be put in immediately and a Sterling boom may undoubtedly be expected. Mr. Rea says that the crops along the line are at least one hundred per cent better than was expected, and the increase in being critical on the great bulk of the people traveling over the road is worth millions to the territory. Mr. J. S. Par-

terson of Mr. Rea's home acquaintances and friends accompanied him to the city and will remain a few days.

I. O. O. F.

At a special meeting of Golden Rule encampment No. 4, I. O. O. F., the following officers were regularly installed by D. D. G. P. Wm. Von Kuster: C. P.—E. M. Fuller. J. W.—Sig Hanauer. Treasurer—James H. Cotter. H. P.—John H. Bradt. S. W.—Frank Donnelly. Scribe—Wm. Von Kuster. J. S.—Valentine Schreck.

TO FARMERS.

The importance of taking care of Grain in the Demonstration by the following Article.

The Rules Governing the Inspection of Grain in Dakota for the ensuing Year.

Grain Inspection.

At a meeting of the board of grain inspectors for Dakota, held on the second day of August, 1888, the following rules governing the inspection of grain in the territory of Dakota for the year ending August 1, 1891, were adopted.

SPRING WHEAT.

No. 1 Hard Spring Wheat—Shall be composed mostly of the hard varieties of spring wheat, which must be sound, well cleaned, and weigh not less than 55 pounds to the measured bushel. No. 1 Spring Wheat—Must be sound, well cleaned, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the measured bushel. No. 2 Hard Spring Wheat—Must be sound and reasonably clean, composed mostly of the hard varieties of spring wheat, and weigh not less than 56 pounds to the measured bushel. No. 2 Spring Wheat—Must be sound and reasonably clean, and weigh not less than 56 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 3 Spring Wheat—Shall comprise all wheat fit for warehousing, not good enough for No. 2, weighing not less than 54 pounds to the measured bushel. Rejected Spring Wheat—Shall comprise all wheat fit for warehousing, but too low in weight or otherwise unfit for No. 3.

Note.—A wheat that is in a heating condition, or too damp to be considered safe for warehousing, or that has any considerable admixture of foreign grain or seeds, or is badly burned, whatever grade it otherwise might be, is pronounced "Condemned." Rice—Wheat will in no case be inspected higher than rejected.

Wheat containing any mixture, however light, of Rice wheat, (sometimes termed "Goose wheat" or "California") is liable to grade rejected however high it might otherwise grade.

WINTER WHEAT.

No. 1 Winter Wheat—To be pure white Winter wheat, sound, plump and well cleaned, and weigh not less than 58 pounds to the measured bushel. No. 2 Winter Wheat—To be pure white Winter wheat, sound and reasonably clean, and weigh not less than 56 pounds to the measured bushel. No. 3 Winter Wheat—To be pure white winter wheat, red or red and white mixed, sound, plump, and well cleaned, and weigh not less than 58 pounds to the measured bushel. No. 2 Red Winter—To be pure winter wheat, red or red and white mixed, sound, and reasonably clean, and weigh not less than 56 pounds to the measured bushel. No. 3 Winter—All winter wheat not clean and plump enough for No. 2, weighing not less than 55 pounds to the measured bushel. Rejected Winter—All winter wheat damp, musty, grown, or for any other cause so badly damaged as to be unfit for No. 3.

CORN.

No. 1—To be sound, plump, and well cleaned white and yellow. No. 2—To be dry, reasonably clean, but not plump enough for No. 1. Rejected—All damp, dirty, and otherwise badly damaged. White Corn—To be white, and in all other respects same as No. 1 corn. Yellow Corn—To be yellow, and in all other respects same as No. 1 corn.

High Mixed Corn—Shall be three-quarters yellow, and equal to No. 2 in condition and quality. OATS.

No. 1 White Oats—Shall be white, clean and bright, and weigh not less than 32 pounds to the measured bushel. No. 2 White Oats—Must be nearly white, reasonably clean, and weigh not less than 29 pounds to the measured bushel. No. 3 White Oats—Shall be mainly white, and not equal to No. 2 white in other respects. No. 2 Mixed Oats—Shall include light and dark mixed, reasonably clean, reasonably free from other grains, and weigh not less than 29 pounds to the measured bushel. No. 3 Oats—All merchantable oats unfit for No. 2 shall be No. 3. Rejected—All damp, unsound, dirty, or from any other cause unfit for No. 3.

RYE.

No. 1—To be sound, plump and well cleaned. No. 2—To be sound, reasonably clean and free from other grain.

Rejected—All damp, musty, dirty or otherwise unfit for No. 2. BARLEY.

No. 1—To be plump, bright, sound, clean, and free from other grain. No. 2 Barley—Shall be sound, reasonably plump, reasonably clean, and free from other grain, good malting barley, but may be slightly stained, testing not less than 47 pounds to the measured bushel. No. 3 Barley—Shall include shrunken, discolored, and reasonably sound barley, and fit for malting purposes, weighing not less than 43 pounds to the measured bushel. Rejected Barley—Shall include all damp, musty, damaged, or for any cause unfit for malting purposes, or largely mixed with other grain.

The board of grain inspectors is as follows: B. E. Fleming, chairman, Fargo; J. E. West, Yankton; Jno. Fadden, Grand Forks; I. C. Paxton, secretary, Fargo.

Black Small Pox Raging.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.—The surgeon general of the marine hospital service has received reports from Surgeon Main of Brownsville, Texas, from which it appears that black small pox







## NEWS NUGGETS.

OSCAR WILDE is said to be dressed like a gentleman this trip.

DE LESSERES calls his new baby by the soulful and euphonious name of "Jack."

A MOVEMENT is on foot to bring the remains of the ark from Ararat to Chicago.

A PHILADELPHIA baby, only one year old, can dance a jig with dexterity and grace.

THIS is one of the best mottoes ever followed: Never trouble trouble until trouble troubles you.

A WRITER from an eastern watering place says bangs are very handy to cover up the mosquito bites.

QUITE a number of eastern museums now exhibit the only original shackles worn by John Brown.

AND now Sullivan, the slagger, aspires to be a politician. He should join issues with John Kelly.

FORTY-FIVE carloads of peaches have reached New York and undertakers are rubbing their hands in glee.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN has purchased a team of Kentucky blooded horses to amuse him in his fast declining years.

IT has become fashionable at Long Island to hunt snakes. They are not sought for at saloon bars, but in the grassy fields.

DELUTH THOMPSON: A Connecticut journalist describes how it feels to be struck by lightning. He probably had his salary raised.

EX-TREASURER FRANCIS E. SPINNER is rusticated at Guilford, Vt. Fish bite at his autobiography where all other wrigglers fail.

PHILADELPHIA girls pay leap frog and cut the acquaintance of all young men caught peeping at them through cracks in the fence.

HELLO! Here's another change in fickle fashion. It is now announced that paniers are on the increase. They used to be on the snail of the back.

NINE cranks of the Washington insane asylum are to play a game of base ball with nine cranks, with nine professional knights of the diamond field.

INSTEAD of being good and preparing for death, an Alabama lady, in the 101st year of her age, writes funny poetry for a local paper in that section.

SENATOR VEST, of the presidential party, spends his evenings in playing poker with the Indian gophers. Continues business with pleasure, as it were.

A STALL in a London fair for the building of a church, behind which were "some of the most lovely specimens of transient beauty," was devoted to the sale of American drinks.

TELEGRAPH official to new linemen: "Here, you, that last operator was engaged, don't you know the alphabet. Go out and cut the wire he was working on."—Philadelphia News.

AN aged rag picker in Cincinnati, named M. L. Bloom, had \$1,300 taken from his clothing by a man to whom he gave lodging. This knocked the profits from at least a month's labor.

A TEXAS woman ninety-nine years of age has just married her seventh husband and starts out again followed by the wishes of friends that she may long live and revel in connubial bliss.

AN exchange says that Rocky Mountain kids are served at Colorado hotels and are delicious. If they look as dirty as some of the kids hereabouts their deliciousness can be very aptly questioned.

A YOUNG woman in an Ohio town has married her brother's wife's father. When last seen she was busy with a compass and a dictionary trying to study out what relation she was to herself.—Puck's Fun.

ACTIONS, journalists, artists, soldiers and one actor were among the guests at the Prince of Wales's recent garden party at Marlborough House. With these exceptions the company was a distinguished one.

DID you ever think what you would do if you had Vanderbilt's income?—Norristown Register. Well, no; but we often wondered what Vanderbilt would do if he had our income.—Amsterdam Sun.

FORWARD, candidate for governor of Ohio, used to wash, iron, milk, cook and spin when he was a boy. If he fails to be elected, and is out for a job, he will be in the Bismarck and make a good salary as a hired girl.

GERMAN law courts are not open polite to the fair sex. A lady witness at Strasburg court who had sworn to the ownership of only twenty-six summers, when, in reality, she was the happy possessor of twice that number, was indicted for perjury.

ETWING FIELD describes a hunt in which the presidential party lately engaged in the wilderness, resulting in the slaying of what was thought to be a brace of jack rabbits. Further investigation established the fact that they were healthy, delicious pole-cats.

OF a party of tourists who left Bismarck on horseback for a jaunt in the hills, every one came back sore and lame, with but a single exception. He was an exchange fiend and frequent editorial kicks had rendered his cuticle callous.

ONE of the men who know it all, rather too away Miss Georgia Cayton's breath in the Luxembourg gallery, the other day, by explaining to her that a certain picture of Christ and the Magdalen was "Our Lord pardoning the adulterous woman."

A California cemetery a large monument stood over the grave of a man whose relatives were dead. A woman had it boldly removed to her own lot, planned off its inscription, and had it lettered again to suit the mortuary requirements of her family.

IT has been found by the Churchman to be historically true that the Puritans in Cromwell's time gave to a child the name of "If-Christ-had-not-died-for-the-sin-hadn't-be-damned-Baron-bones." He became a member of parliament, and all his names were dropped except the last; but he was familiarly known as "Darned Baron-bones."

AN exchange says that a glass of beer in Helena, M. T., costs twenty-five cents. It also costs twenty-five cents there to get your boots shined. The average Helenaite who wakes up in the morning with only two bits in his pocket, is racked by a desperate desire to get out of the city of personal pride and his sense of duty to his master.

TWENTY FIVE years ago a young lady of this town had a singular dream. She consulted a dream book and learned that she would have four husbands before she reached the age of thirty. This made her rather independent and she is now an old maid of forty-two and has never had a husband. Some dream books are not as reliable as they might be.—Norristown Herald.

DURING fifteen years fifty libel suits have been brought against the Baltimore American, and the paper has paid only \$500 to the distressed complainants. That's about as good as going into business and failing on a basis of one-quarter of one per cent, says Burdette. Say that a newspaper isn't a good commercial investment.

A MISSOURI editor says to a rival: "Oh, you dirty wretch, you poor, crawling, creeping viper; you dirty scum of the dirty, stinking, stagnated swamp; you mean, big, awed, slab-sided, knock-kneed, bow-legged, banderied-sankid, pop; look, as you are to honesty, to principle, to justice, to common decency, do you imagine that you can rule God's country—the hills? Go back into the cesspool from which you crawled and there remain. Don't come out of your den to abuse respectable people." There appears to be something wrong between these two gentlemen.

Over \$900 have already been raised for a county fair at Grand Forks.

## THE BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

How the completion of the North Pacific is regarded.

The question of the admission of Dakota.

John S. Saes—Politics and Social Life in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(Special)—Great interest is manifest throughout the eastern states regarding the speedy completion of the North Pacific railroad. There is really more exhibition of good feeling than there was when the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific were connected and made one continuous highway across the continent. Then we were at war among ourselves and the settlement of questions arising out of the civil strife were paramount to all other matters of a public nature. Now we are at peace and a period of prosperity such as the country has never witnessed before is upon us. When the Southern Pacific was completed the country was emerging from the effects of the panic that had prostrated the energies of the people for half a decade or more, and there was but little inclination for adventure or investment on its latitude. The Southern Pacific, besides, ran through an old country, so to speak, where the Spaniard had dwelt for centuries and made no developments. Its geographical features were known, its population sparse and heterogeneous, and there was little about it to attract men of enterprise from the great centers of wealth and business. With the North Pacific the conditions are different. The country is new and fresh in its occupancy by the men now bringing it under the influence of civilization, and those men do not have a race fight in energy to contend with. The soil is rich, the minerals varied and the products of all kinds incomputable in value. And this leads me to remark, before I forget it, that the exhibit to be made of cereals and minerals by the North Pacific railroad company at the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition promises to eclipse in the public interest any other display that may be made at that great show of the products of the country.

But the North Pacific was the original line in the North Pacific. It was the idea of a railroad from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound before we acquired the territory over which the greater portion of the Central line is built. This fact has had a permanent lodgment in the American mind, and has never failed to excite the public interest. It was a grand idea and will link Whitney's fame forever with the history of the origin and construction of transcontinental railroads.

ADMISSION OF DAKOTA.

Another matter of great interest here is the admission of Dakota as a member of the Union. The statehood of Dakota is a proposition which will be opposed by the Democratic House of Representatives unless a territory democratic in politics is admitted at the same time. Democrats do not relish the idea of two additional republican members in the American mind, and have never failed to oppose the admission of Dakota. They would admit that, with its abominable polygamy, two democratic plural-wives senators, and three democratic votes in the electoral college, rather than Dakota should come in alone, either as a whole or divided with reference to an additional state now or in the future. They say a great mistake was made in 1876 in the admission of Colorado; that without the three electoral votes of that state it would have been impossible for the Republicans to have carried the state in that year, and the contest may be just as close in 1884 as it was then. At any rate they do not want to give the republicans any advantages. No matter what the wants of Dakota may be, and whether the interests of the people would be best promoted by changing their political condition from that of a territory to a state, they must be punished for being republicans unless some territorial community of democrats can be found who are anxious to assume the duties and responsibilities of statehood. The interests of the party must be cared for in preference to the welfare of the people. They will look to the party first and the country afterward. The question is likely to produce more discussion during the approaching session of the tariff will, for the Democrats will handle the tariff question very gingerly. They cannot take any definite action on that without losing votes, and votes are precious in their estimation, at this time.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The records of the general land office place Dakota in the lead of all the states and territories in the disposition of the public lands. Minnesota appears to be next, especially in cash sales, while next in order comes Louisiana and Florida. There is no middle section that rivals the extreme north and the extreme south in the rapidity of the absorption of the public domain. As to Louisiana I have no personal knowledge, but in Florida I know that the settlement and development of the country keep pace with the disposition of government land. The Louisiana land purchases are principally for the cypress and yellow pine timber. I am told, while others are devoted to rice and sugar. The sugar interest is growing rapidly in Louisiana. In Florida, there is much land purchased in Florida for the purpose of growing citrus fruits. A joint stock company organized in Washington has secured 6,000 acres in compact form in the southern part of the state for orange and citrus fruit. Senator Blaine is partner in another recent purchase of 10,000 acres on the Kissimmee which will be devoted principally to lemons. New Jersey capitalists have bought largely on the lower Atlantic coast, and on the adjacent keys and planted cocoanuts and pineapples. Florida and other southerners have taken possession of many of the islands on the gulf side of the peninsula for coconuts and pine apple growing. Our diversified country gives us on the extreme north enormous quantities of wheat, which constitutes the staff of life, and on the extreme south the same proportionate product of health-preserving luxuries.

THE GOVERNMENT AT WASHINGTON STILL LIVES. Just now Washington is considered dull. The president and nearly all the members of the cabinet are absent, but the government at Washington still lives. The \$1,200 clerk, under the beneficent influence of civil service reform, boldly assumes responsibilities and keeps the republic abreast of the roughest nations of the earth. Nobody would know that the commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces were where he had no such forces to command and had left no one to act in his stead in case of emergency. Nobody, however, fears domestic insurrection or foreign invasion. The government runs of its own volition, and the people, and as easy as a wagon going down hill. It only needs a little guiding to keep the smooth roads, and the \$1,200 clerk has a steady lookout for stumps and things. All we want is for congress to assemble in time, make appropriations for next year, and then congress, the president and the supreme court can go to the seashore, to the Yellowstone or to Mexico, and leave the civil service commissioners and the efficient and faithful \$1,200 clerk in full charge of the machine.

However dull Washington may be considered, politically it is lively in the line of improvements. Numerous and costly buildings are in course of construction for residence purposes, many of which are owned by men of wealth who make this their place of abode each winter for political considerations or for the social and educational opportunities afforded their families. Washington is also a resort for capitalists, especially during the session of congress, and many of the great business enterprises of the country are organized here. Aside from the expenditures of money for elegant residences vast sums are spent in the improvement of streets and the extension of the packing system, which attracts so beautifies the city and makes it delightful with shade. There is absolutely no necessity

for anyone to leave Washington in the summer for the purpose of finding a cool retreat. That is right here. With the exception of a few hot days in July the summer has been very pleasant and there has been much less of an exodus to seaside and mountain than in former seasons.

ROOM FOR ARTHUR.

The New York Herald has started a boom for President Arthur as Governor of such-and-such, as the republican nation, ticket for 1884. Unfortunately for both gentlemen the Herald's advocacy of their fitness is a positive camargo to them. Its support has been an injury to every presidential aspirant since Seymour's nomination, and if these gentlemen are really serious in their desires to be considered candidates the Herald should be persuaded to let them alone. Gov. Porter was here last week, and in conversation with the writer, announced his intention of spending a year or two in Europe with a family on the expiration of his term of office. He declared he had no further political aspirations—that his ambition was satisfied in being elected governor of his native state at a time when it was thought that no republican could succeed—that he had seen in public life more or less since 1858, and felt like retiring permanently from politics.

Prominent Indiana politicians here, however, say that the Herald's advocacy of the nomination of Arthur and Porter than what may be added from the Herald's editorials—that the combination is seriously thought of as one of the strongest and best that can be made. This is an inside view of what may be desired, probably, which outsiders will specify dissolve when presented to them in convention.

BARTON.

After a Doctor or a Minister.

The judge and the clerk were taking a short walk, considering it necessary for health to take a little exercise after the exhausting nature of labor which is continually thrust on them—and nearing one of the elegant hotels, for which the capital city is noted, they were stopped by a person who, in a hurried manner, and with bated breath, exclaimed: "Are either of you gentlemen acquainted in the city?"

"I am," said the judge.

"I want a doctor or a minister mighty quick," said the party.

"I am a giver of good advice, and this gentleman is a healer of noted ability," said his honor in his calm and convincing manner.

"Come with me for God's sake," said the messenger.

So we went with him, trusting that we would be protected, if he was trying to run some confidence game on us. The messenger led us into the hotel, to room 278, where we found a man lying on the bed apparently fast sinking into that dreamless condition that knows no waking.

The clerk approached the couch and examined the patient. To the best of the clerk's judgment the party had been run through a threshing machine and had then been placed near the horse power and the horses had stamped him until he was beyond recognition by his best friend.

"My friend," he said, "you are in a very dangerous condition and you have better prepare for the worst. This worthy man can give you some good advice which may be of service to you in your present condition," and he pushed the judge forward toward the bedside of the mangled remains.

The remains opened his eyes and stared fixedly at the judge.

"You are fast fading into that condition in which you will be unable to enjoy the good society of Bismarck boomers and excursionists to the National Park, and may soon cross the tinged waters of the dark river Styx, and it behooves you to think upon your future estate and your present great extremity. What has brought you to this dreadful condition?"

"Well, it wasn't much," he said, "only had a fight with another feller."

"Only had a fight," said the adviser, "I should think you had. You are a sight to behold. What will your friends say? What will your wife say—if you have one?"

"What will my wife say?" said the injured one. "Look here!" he said, and groaning he rolled over and with great effort, getting his hands in his pocket, he brought out a piece of a nose and ear and the first joint of a finger. "What do you suppose the other feller's wife will say?" and he laid back gently and contentedly on the bed.

"Come, judge," said the clerk, "this man is all right, and as soon as he gets able to get into court you can persuade him to contribute to the school fund." And we left, his honor hailing the chief as we walked down the street and cautioning him to be sure and run the man in as soon as he was able to be around.

JUNUS.

Imposing Ceremonies.

One of the proudest days for Bismarck will be when the corner stone of the capitol is laid by President Arthur, of the United States, and President Villard, of the North Pacific road. The fifth day of September has been designated as the time for the important ceremonies, as that is the day the distinguished gentlemen mentioned are expected to meet here. Aside from these two large parties, Rufus Hatch will be urged upon to join in the festivities with his immense congregation of world-scattered dignitaries. Special trains will be run from all important points along the road, and it is estimated that at least 15,000 people will be in the city on that day. It behooves the business men and citizens of Bismarck to make necessary preparations for the reception of the many notables with proper recognition and attention.

The High School.

Bismarck's high school is now in process of construction, and will soon begin to loom up in all its grandeur. Located in the centre of the block between Fourth and Fifth streets and avenues "B" and "E," it commands a splendid view of the surrounding country, including Ft. Lincoln and Capitol Hill, and will be one of the most conspicuous edifices in the city.

Eight teams and twenty men were engaged on the excavation yesterday, and a large number of horses and men are hauling brick. The grounds are 300 feet square, and will be designed with ample play grounds, and beautified with shade trees. It will be two stories high, with a basement, heated by steam and provided with all modern appliances. A day will be set apart for the laying of the corner stone by the Masonic fraternity, and all societies and citizens will be invited to participate in the ceremonies.

Mrs. PLEASANT HENDERSON, charged by her husband with having committed adultery with Judge Craig, of the Illinois supreme court, is thus described: Rather stout, she is still a magnificent y formed woman, whose face and figure smack more of the magnificent than of the beautiful. Her face is not fair; it is charming. Her keen, black eye, fringed with long lashes, and surrounded by finely penciled, eye brows, flashes at you, whether it is accompanied by the jolly ring of her laughter or the awful bitterness of her sharp and terrible tongue. She is a woman with a temper; you see that at once. And if you are a prudent man you seek rather to excite her rashes than to disturb the ferocious demon that seems ready to spring upon you from those jetty eyes.

## THE BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

The Dakota Capitol of Dakota to be built by Charles Thompson, of Bismarck.

The Will Employ an Immense Force of Men and Machinery.

Utilizing the Light of Day, the Will.

A So Completely the Night by Electric Light.

The Bids.

The capital commission has a live yession Friday and Saturday, a large amount of important business. A number of bids were submitted, all of which were backed by the most responsible of contractors. A great many points of merit and merit were considered with a view to securing a well constructed building for the territory. The following are the bids submitted:

Chas. W. Thompson, Bismarck, on main building, \$97,600.

E. S. Logan, Chicago, \$99,000.

C. S. Weaver, Bismarck, \$17,400.

Agnew & Cox, Chicago, building with wings, \$227,200; main building, \$102,210.

Thomas Johnson, whole building, \$246,346; main building, \$122,491.60.

Hennesy Bros., Chicago, whole building, \$231,195; main building, \$123,350.

Mr. Thompson's bid being by far the lowest for the erection of the main building, it was accepted, upon the condition that he would enter into a good and sufficient bond, in accordance with the law and the requirements of the commission. Although the bids were opened at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, no decision was arrived at until the next evening, and the commission adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Thompson was immediately sought by a representative of the press to whom he stated that he would, as soon as the contract was signed, ship a large amount of brick, terra cotta and other building material from Sims, and would employ all the men that could be put upon the grounds. He estimates that over

FIVE HUNDRED MEN will be at work night and day, and that until electric light can be provided the work will progress with the aid of torches. Between three and four million of brick are to be used, two millions of which will be purchased from the Bismarck yards. A large amount of glazed brick and terra cotta of the Sims manufacture will be used, and the entire front will be of pressed brick. The rail track to the grounds is now completed and will soon be in constant use.

THE GROUND.

will be plain but beautiful, as all who have visited Madison, Wis., well know. The plans of the Wisconsin capitol have been adopted, with such changes as may be deemed advisable by the commission. Eight roads will intersect the grounds, four of which will run diagonally to the corners and the remaining four meeting the sides of the grounds at right angles. Now will the laborer rejoice and the merchant smile, and the Bismarck will boom as she has never boomed before.

Iron Mines on the Missouri.

The Missouri valley has long been famed for its wealth and diversified resources, and now comes the story that there lies imbedded in the western banks below Bismarck a rich and inexhaustible iron mine. Several gentlemen who have been exploring through this section, in the Bismarck valley, have reported that they had discovered pieces of iron weighing from fifteen to twenty pounds, which had been washed out of the banks by the rushing waters. It is well known that iron abounds throughout the Dakota and especially in the sand about Bismarck. The artificial stone company, rejoicing over this fact, as it enables them to make the very handsomest brown stone, and gives them a more durable material than can be made anywhere else in the northwest. But if iron abounds in such large quantities as is represented by those who have just returned from down river, before many months iron mining will be one of the greatest industries of Dakota. Thus it is that every day adds new honors to this section of the state, and the belief that Dakota will be the richest and most powerful of all America's bright galaxy of states.

Pointed Talk in the Commons.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—During the session of the Commons today Gladstone took occasion to remark what he termed the habitual violence of language used by Healy, home ruler for Monaghan county. He said Healy's utterances deserved the severest reprobation as they were calculated to stimulate a national hatred which it had been Gladstone's desire to mitigate and if possible extinguish. He regretted that Healy had placed the wrongs of Ireland as an excuse for his remarks. While Gladstone was speaking he was frequently interrupted by Biggar, home rule member for Cavan county. The chairman finally noticed Biggar that if he did not desist he would name him to the house.

Leadily, in responding to Gladstone, was very defiant. He declared there was a state war between Ireland and England, and Ireland would become a physical war if Ireland had the power to engage in the struggle. Ireland, he said, wanted justice, and not appeals to fine sentiments.

A Postal Law.

Very few people know that a letter mailed in a hotel envelope which fails to reach the person addressed, is sent at once to the dead letter office, notwithstanding the ten days' return notice on the corner. If you stop at a hotel and use one of its envelopes always mark out the name and insert your own if you want your letter, against it, to fail to reach the person addressed.

A letter having a hotel card upon it can in no instance be returned to the writer. A letter with a printed card if not called for in ten days return to E. H. Bly, Sheridan House, would be sent to the dead letter office if not delivered. Hotel men who want their letters returned, if not called for must omit mention of their business in the card ordering its return.

Typographical.

The Bismarck typographical union, which is in a very flourishing condition, received its charter Friday morning, upon which appeared the names of the charter members. It is a handsome specimen of the art preservative and the adjuncts of thought are prone of it. The union will soon give a social, and those who may be fortunate enough to receive invitations will be tendered a royal newspaper, typographical reception. The printers of Bismarck are creditable representatives of the great fraternity, and are entitled to the highest success.

Dan Williams, of Williamsport, Emmons county, is arranging for the establishment of a newspaper at that point.

## THE BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

A Good Healthy Smile Everywhere.

It is the Medicine That We all Need.

Peck's Sun.

A paper called The Golden Rule, has an article on smiles which contains the following: "The world is suffering for smiling faces. The age is too intense in the business direction, too rampant in the social lines, too sarcastic in its political tendency, too aimless in its religious life, too heartless in its literature. The world needs more smiles and fewer frowns, more sunshine and less lightning. It costs nothing to show a smile to play restfully upon the features when trading or voting, when talking or reading. It pays infinitely more than it costs in friendship, in finance, in individual growth. We can win more people by a smile than we can scare by a frown, just as the sunshine grows more trees than the lightning shatters."

No paragraph ever contained more truth than the above. A good, healthy smile, one that comes naturally, without being sent for, or coaxed, one that seems to bubble up among the cymles like the water at the bottom of a spring, showing pearly teeth like the little pebbles thrown up by the water of the spring, a smile that goes rippling along the face like the aforesaid water among the caisses and water cress, on its way to the sea, is worth more to the world than a gold mine. Who is there in the world who has not been made a better by a smile? A smile is a pea, tender anywhere, and a person who smiles naturally, is as safe from harm as it is possible to be. Men who grow a crowd of grumbling, growling, business men, who think the country is all going to the dogs, and change the whole atmosphere in ten seconds. A man with a good smile can stop a fight between angry men, when 200 men would fail. The smile of a good woman, when she comes upon a party of gossipers of her own sex, will change the subject in a moment, and make the ladies scholars of temper. Sometimes we think it would pay a city to hire more smiling faces and less policemen to keep the peace. With a sincere, good, natural, smiling face, smiling, going into places where men were liable to get in a hot box, with a pleasant word where it would do the most good, there would be very few rows. Of course it would be necessary for our smile to be able to back his smile with muscle, so if an unruly person did not take kindly to the smile, and knocked it around under the smile's ear with a chair or a bung starter, the smile could wipe the floor with the wretch. There would be times when a smile would do its work, as there are times when a smile fails to accomplish all that it desires to, but take it on the whole the smile would be better than the club or the revolver. There are those who are continually and constitutionally devoid of smiles, who would be sick if they could accidentally smile, and such men should be compelled to pass two hours a day in the presence of good, single, smiling men, and learn to be happy. If there is anything in the world that has more power than a smile, when it is shot off from the right kind of a gun, we have never seen it. The smile of a young man, a young man from his mother, and from his company. It will teach him to be a man, and he will, if he loves the girl, do nothing that would chase the smile away. The smile of a mother can conquer the wayward child, and compel it to come into camp to be spanked or caressed. The smile of a teacher can do more with a pupil than a bundle of hazel brush. A good, old-fashioned, natural, unaffected smile costs nothing, wears out no machinery, but radiates oil and makes it run smooth, and it is a medicine that we all like to take, and it leaves no bad taste in the mouth. Blessed if we would all like to smile, and this very minute, as late as it is, and as early as we are, as the clock tells the wee small hours, and the compositors yawn and say this is copy enough for to-night.

THE VALUE OF THE TEXAS MUSTANG.

The Rev. W. H. H. Murray writes enthusiastically to the Boston Herald that Texas is just the place for horse-breeding, and that the tough little mustangs are the right stock to take hold of for improvement. He declares that they trace their origin back to a "race of equine kings and queens," and have only deteriorated under hard usage. "I have seen these little 800-pound horses," he says, "travel eighty miles with a 180-pound man up, under a Southern sun, in a ride across the country, without roadways, from sun to sun, and that, too, on little round backs, rolling and rattling, wearing out no machinery, but radiating oil and makes it run smooth, and it is a medicine that we all like to take, and it leaves no bad taste in the mouth. Blessed if we would all like to smile, and this very minute, as late as it is, and as early as we are, as the clock tells the wee small hours, and the compositors yawn and say this is copy enough for to-night."

TO THE LAND EXPLORER.

TO THE BUSINESS MAN.

TO THE FARMER.

TO THE MECHANIC.

TO THE LABORER.

TO THE SPORTSMAN.

TO THE TOURIST.

TO THE MINER.

TO ALL CLASSES.

The country traversed by the

to the land explorer.

to the business man.

to the farmer.

to the mechanic.

to the laborer.

to the sportsman.

to the tourist.

to the miner.

to all classes.

The country traversed by the

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to the tourist.

to the miner.

to all classes.











## THE CAPITOL BUILDING.

Bismarck's one hundred thousand dollars contributed to aid in the construction of the capitol building was called for Friday and was paid over to Alexander Hughes, chairman of the capitol commission.

The bids were then opened according to previous announcement and the contract for the construction of the building was awarded to Oas. Thompson, of Bismarck.

Embracing the erection of the main building—a fine and far more imposing building than the Minnesota capitol—at a cost of \$875,000.

This will be done from the funds now in hand. The building will be enclosed yet this fall. The wings will be built from funds arising from the sale of lots on the capitol grounds. Furniture, heating arrangements, etc., will be provided from the same source. The whole cost for the completion of the whole building was \$227,200.

The Dakota capitol building, as the Tribune has heretofore remarked, will prove a monument to the in equity of the commission and to the wisdom of the legislature which framed the capitol commission law. It will be an imposing structure, built economically, and in appearance will be second to none in the west. It will afford all the room required for the meeting of the territorial or state legislatures; for territorial or state officers; for the judges of the supreme court, etc., for the next twenty years; and will not have cost Dakota one cent. The property that will come into the possession of the territory or state will be worth fully a million dollars, and the Tribune ventures the prediction that the costliest investigation in the future will show that not one dollar of the fund accruing to Dakota under the operation of this law was misapplied. The commissioners who have been named in the most shameful manner will be vindicated in the truest sense of the word. And to Governor Orway, who is charged with saving conceived the capitol scheme, and with putting the wires that make it a success, will be awarded the credit for the excellent work he has done for the territory, not only in this matter, but in his general administration of its affairs.

## BURLEIGH COUNTY EXHIBITS.

Everything, we believe, has been forwarded for the Minnesota exhibit. Our contributions are not quite so extensive as last year, as the Indians at Standing Rock, with their exhibit, will not be present; but the agricultural resources of Burleigh county will be fully as well represented as last year, not only at Minneapolis, but at the great Cincinnati exposition, which opens September 16th. So much has been said about Minneapolis, and other exhibits have, in a measure, been lost sight of by the general public. In the meanwhile Mr. P. B. Fieles, who, at the request of Col. P. B. Gross, emigration agent of the N. P. R. R., and charge of the exhibit of Burleigh county at the St. Louis fair last fall, has been quietly working up an exhibit for Cincinnati, of which Burleigh county may well be proud.

The Cincinnati exposition will be open to the public one month. The choicest specimens will then be sent to New York and Boston exhibits, to appear in the North Pacific collection at those places. At the request of Col. Gross Mr. Fieles has been working for several weeks, and so quietly that only the contributors were aware of his labors, as no effort has been made to have them advertised through the newspapers, but we can safely say from specimens sent in Dr. Bentley's office, who by the way has been quietly assisting Mr. Fieles, that Burleigh county will stand second to none at Cincinnati. All who have anything of interest, which they are willing to contribute, either wheat, oats, barley, grasses or curiosities, if they will bring them in before Tuesday noon to the office of Dr. Bentley they will be properly labeled and prepared to forward. The car leaves Tuesday evening with Mr. Fieles in charge. It is hoped that all persons having anything to contribute which would add to the interest of the exhibit, will bring it along—properly cared for. The North Pacific company fee especially interested in making a fine showing for Burleigh county further east and are bearing the burden of the exhibit at Cincinnati and also at New York and Boston. A great many have come in to North Dakota from Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, and the New England states last year; and men of means, practical farmers and business men and it is very desirable to make a fine showing before the hundreds of thousands who will visit the exhibition. From present appearances Burleigh county will have as good reasons to be proud of Mr. Fieles' efforts for an eastern exhibit, as they ever have had of our success at Minneapolis.

SENATOR DAWES, speaking of the division question, expressed regret that Dakota was not an applicant for admission as a whole. He was confident that the movement for division would end in disappointment, while if Dakotans were united in a demand for admission it could not consistently be refused by either party. He was confident that the populous states in the east would not

consent to an unnecessary multiplication of senatorial power in the sparsely settled regions of the west. He expressed great faith in Dakota and in its future prosperity, but was surprised at the progress made. He had thought of Bismarck only as the place where the North Pacific was forced to halt for years in its course across the continent and was surprised to find it a thriving, bustling city having over one hundred buildings under construction.

The mayor of Grand Forks has joined the mayors of Fargo, Tower City, Jamestown and Bismarck in the movement for a consultation of representative men of North Dakota with a view to protesting against the unauthorized attempt of the southern half of Dakota to appropriate to themselves the name that the north has made famous by the unparalleled productions of its immense wheat fields and its unrivaled business interests. The north would be willing enough to consent to division, if division were possible, but when they attempt to rob us of a name as dear to us as it possibly can be to them, it will be found that the north will rise in rebellion and while a protest that will surely attract deserved attention. They may call their proposed state South Dakota, Algonquin, Moody, Camp, or whatever, if they like, but the name Dakota the north will not surrender, although willing enough to be called North Dakota if the other section is styled South Dakota. The sensible thing for these people to do when they meet for consultation would be to call a convention to be held, say at Aberdeen, of representative men from every county in the territory, and let it there be determined what course should be pursued. If it is thought advisable to make a further fight for division, two consultations, one for the north and one for the south might be agreed upon or a consultation for the whole. But this warring off with a view of the house of gods and honors too, and without consultation is a separation that will not be consented to.

There are so many foreigners traveling in America now that the Journal of New York is constrained to remark: "The United States is rapidly becoming the fashionable summer resort of the European aristocracy. Lord Coleridge is now undergoing the pangs of seasickness on his way to our shores. Lord Carrington sails today from Southampton. Sir James Hannen will be with us before the month closes. Mr. Villars, of the North Pacific railroad, is plotting a large contingent of the Bavarian nobility through the mazes of Newport's fashionable society as a prelude to a trip over his great transcontinental line. Dukes and marquises and jarones are almost as numerous on the cattle ranges of Wyoming as peacocks, and general usage is to surround the Washington notes in one's wallet. And, then, there is the valetus of the grand troupe on its way to the Yellowstone. All these gentlemen cannot fail to have their minds broadened and deepened by their experience. They will see the highest mountains, the greatest rivers, the longest railroads, the biggest farms, the handsomest women and the most magnificent assortment of politicians in the world. Among a nation of nature's noblemen they will feel at home."

The press and Dakotaian has a new cause for grievance. It conceals that Bismarck has put its one hundred thousand dollars, but insists that the capitol building will cost but fifty thousand, and that the capitol commission intends to steal the other fifty thousand. When the one hundred thousand is supplemented by one hundred and fifty thousand more arising from the sale of land, and an investigation shows that the whole \$250,000 has been wisely expended and enough remains to build and furnish whatever alterations may be required, and provide a magnificent law library, the press and the other imaginary causes for complaint should recover from its present fainting fit, to use a mild term, the efforts of that paper will doubtless earn that fair rendering of the news accompanied by just comment will bring the most satisfactory returns. The man who cries stop tied with the most energy will bring close watching, and those quickest to question the motives of others should be placed under the heaviest bonds. It does not follow that corruption exists because some fellow who estimates others by himself charges it.

It seems that Gay Gould is reaping, or is likely to reap numerous benefits from the re-grading. The citizens of the Western Union are being reaped as a fearful race, but the crafty old speculator has more than played even so far as he is concerned by the purchase of large blocks of stock at reduced rates.

Work on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road from Aberdeen westward is progressing rapidly. This road may not reach Bismarck this year, yet it is confidently expected that the grading will be finished.

St. Paul Dispatch: The earl of Onslow has arrived in New York with three valets and thirteen trunks full of clothes. He will visit the Yellowstone park, and the people of that resort are cautious against mistaking him for a better Associated Press exhibitionist.

## MURDERER SENTENCED.

FARGO, Dakota, Aug. 20.—(Special)—Judge Sudson today sentenced Mitchell Hadwin to four years imprisonment for the murder of R. O'Donnell at Wheatland two years ago. Considerable dissatisfaction is manifested at the sentence and a motion for a new trial was filed. The prisoner was convicted of manslaughter.

## Tragedy in a Bagin.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 20.—Burt Scheibels shot and killed a woman, in her room at Mrs. Kirk's, 141 George street, at 9:30 o'clock this morning and then shot himself in the face, dying instantly. The discovery was not made until noon when a servant went to the room and found both dead. The girl was unconscious and in bed with her hands uplifted, and the man was lying on the floor. Scheibels had slept in the house last night and the girl did not get home until 4 this morning. The occupants of the house heard quarrelling, but the pistol shots were very faint and no notice was taken of them. Scheibels has been jealous of the woman for some time and has frequently threatened to kill her. Scheibels was from Dayton, Ohio, where his father is proprietor of a hotel. He was charged with the embezzlement of funds of an insurance company there. He had been employed as book keeper of Hugh McKenzie's shoe factory but lost the place through dissipation. The girl's father also lives in Dayton and has been here about four weeks. Scheibels left a letter to the coroner directing that both bodies be sent to Dayton and regretting the killing of the girl, but saying he could not die and leave her.

## Riot in Scotland.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—There was serious rioting in the town of Colbridge, Lanark county, Scotland, Saturday, between parties of Orangemen and Catholics. Twenty-six participants were arrested. Two policemen were dangerously wounded in quieting the disorder. Rioting was resumed this morning, when a number of Catholics armed with sticks and hammers paraded the streets of the town in search of their religious antagonists, and resisted the efforts of the police sent to disperse them. The officers were reinforced by a body of mounted policemen, and the combined forces, after a sharp fight, dispersed the rioters, twenty of whom were arrested. The town is in a state of great excitement, as fresh trouble is expected.

## Failure at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 20.—Silas Merced, manufacturer of ice machines and water pipe, assigned today to J. M. G. Watters who gave bond in \$50,000. Mr. Merced estimates his assets at \$150,000, and says he can give no estimate of his liabilities, but hopes they will not exceed \$100,000. He attributes the failure to various causes, mainly that he did not turn out as much work last month as he expected.

## Jere Black Dead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—A telegram has been received by the department of state announcing the death of Judge Jere Black, state judge on the bench at Jamez, Nebraska, at half past midnight. The body was placed at half past midnight in a casket and placed in mourning in honor of his memory. A circular was sent to the various diplomatic and consular officers requesting them to place flags on their buildings at half past midnight for thirty days.

## Toledo Telegrapher's Return.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 20.—The Toledo assembly of the Telegraphers' Brotherhood did not receive official notification of the failure of the strike until Saturday night and yesterday nearly all the members filed application for reinstatement. Six of the twenty operators were reinstated today and when all the applications have been passed upon probably one half of those who went out will be given employment.

## Assassins Foiled.

DUBLIN, Aug. 20.—Two men have been put under heavy jail for threatening Francis Carey, brother of the late James Carey. When Francis was attacked he drew a revolver, covered the assailants and gave them into the custody of the police.

## Drowned in Devil's Lake.

DEVIL'S LAKE, Dakota, Aug. 20.—William McCullough, son of J. B. McCullough, of Rice, Minn., was drowned in Devil's Lake Friday morning while endeavoring to secure a duck he had shot. He is thought to have been taken with cramps. He came here from the Yellowstone park in company with a friend from Fargo. The body has not yet been recovered. A severe wind storm on the lake prevented the searching party from operating yesterday. The storm abated today. No damage to crops or buildings here.

## Floods in Canada.

TORONTO, Aug. 20.—A terrific rain storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, visited the northwest part of Toronto yesterday. At Listowell the water was two feet deep in the streets. Several bridges and buildings were carried away, and the destruction of property was general and very great. At Wingham the river rose two feet. The railway bridge and track were washed away and the country road covered with four feet of water. Large quantities of standing grain were destroyed.

## The Times Talks.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—This morning's Times, commenting on the language used of late in the commons by a number of members for Ireland, particularly that of Trevelyan, in his response Saturday last to Gladstone's remarks when the former declared there was a state of war between England and Ireland, says: "A sterner censor on the part of the house will, before long, be necessary in view of this reveling in excesses."

## Line Completed to the Park.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The Western Union lines have been completed to Glacier, Montana, fifty miles south of Livingston, on the North Pacific railway, from which point messages to the Hot Springs Hotel, Yellowstone park, will be delivered free by pony express. The president and party will be the first to use the line.

## Killed His Wife.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 20.—Last evening shortly after the ferry steamer Zope, for Windsor, had left the wharf, A. L. Phillips, a Detroit bartender, shot his wife, sitting her instantly. He was shot overpowered by the passengers and delivered to the Windsor authorities. Mrs. Phillips was from Rochester, N. Y. Jealousy was the motive.

## THE LATE JUDGE BLACK.

## Marks of Respect to His Memory at the National Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The surgeon general of the marine hospital service, today received the following dispatch from Pensacola: "No new cases at the yard today. Pensacola perfectly healthy. I will commence inspection tomorrow and will give you my progress every day. The cordon is perfect and under my personal supervision. Have performed good service. Have already arrested thirteen persons. The cordon is seventeen miles long and we protect by swamps and water, and all possible landings are guarded."

Signed,  
JOHN B. GUTTENBERG,  
President Board of Health.

The following circular announcing the death of Judge Black was issued from the state department today:  
Department of State, Washington, D. C.—The president directs the undersigned to perform the painful duty of announcing to the people of the United States that Jeremiah S. Black, formerly secretary of state and distinguished by faithful services in various public trusts, departed this life on the 19th instant. As a mark of respect it is hereby directed that the departments of state be closed on Tuesday, August 21, the day of the funeral, that the building be draped for thirty days and the flag be placed at half-mast until after the day of the funeral. Signed,  
FREDERICK H. HENRY,  
Secretary of State.

The following announcement was also made by the department of justice at Washington: The death of so prominent a citizen and jurist as Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, which occurred yesterday, renders it proper that the department of justice of which he was an efficient chief for nearly five years in the time of a great emergency shall manifest its sympathy in profound and general regret which his death occasioned. Therefore, by order of the president the department of justice will be closed and the flag placed at half mast Tuesday, August 21st, the day of the funeral, and the building will be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Signed,  
HARRIS BRISTOL,  
Attorney General.

## Hurricane in Minnesota.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 20.—A hurricane swept over this section last night, doing some damage. At Agate bay, down the north shore, the storm was the heaviest. The barge of Williams & Upham and a scow load of lumber belonging to Benton, Kimball & Barber, was wrecked and sunk. The watchman on the tug Ella P. Stone had a leg broken.

## Folger's Excursion.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Secretary Folger, accompanied by Collector Spaulding, left the city this morning for an excursion to Lake Superior on board the United States cutter Andy Johnson. The secretary will go to the pictured rocks and return to Detroit and from there go to Genoa, New York.

## Yellow Jack.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 20.—Total cases of yellow fever at the navy yard, 8; total deaths, 3. Surgeon Owens is better. There were two attempts to pass the cordon last night, one by force and one offered a bribe of \$200. The guards were doubled and there is no alarm at Pensacola.

## Steamer Ashore.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 20.—A British steamer is reported ashore at Cole's Island. She is from Galveston for Newport News. Full particulars cannot be ascertained until the return of a wrecking steamer sent this morning to her assistance.

## Fire at Oshkosh.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20.—An Oshkosh dispatch says: Williamson, Libby & Co.'s cash, door and blind factory burned tonight. Loss \$35,000; Insurance \$20,000.

## Defendant Arrested.

KIRTLAND, Ohio, Aug. 20.—Mr. Fitch, defaulting cashier of the National bank at Warren, telegraphed home that he was arrested in Detroit.

## The Cholera.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 10.—There were 37 deaths here Sunday from cholera.

## Attempted Wife Murder.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—Commercial-Gazette's Selma, Ind., special: Last night Mortimer Hill shot his wife in the breast as she was lying in bed with her babe and then shot himself in the head and through the heart, the latter causing instant death. Hill had been married but a little over a year and lived unhappily owing to his habits of drinking. A short time ago he sent his wife to her father's saying he could not support her. Last night he went to her father's house, took off his boots one hundred yards away, crept to the window of his wife's room and did she shooting as described. Mrs. Hill is seriously hurt but is not yet dead.

## Facts From Fargo.

FARGO, Aug. 20.—General Manager Kindred returned this evening from a trip over the Fargo & Northwestern and reports the grading finished to the main line, 60 miles, and grading parties at work between Graceville and Ortonville. It is expected they will commence laying track about the 1st of the month.

There is considerable interest manifested in the preliminary meeting to be held in Fargo on Wednesday to take into consideration the propriety of calling a convention to take steps in regard to the assuming of the name of Dakota by the Sioux Falls convention, which is to meet on the 5th proximo.

Harvesting has begun in earnest throughout the Red river valley and the farmers now claim that the yield will average twenty-two bushels to the acre.

## Murdered for Money.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—The body of James Vandever was found in the river today with his throat cut and other injuries. Three young men, Snyder, Anderson and Campbell, were arrested and charged with the murder. Snyder and Anderson each tried to accuse the other of the murder. They saw the man who money, followed him along the bank of the river, clubbed him, cut his throat, and then threw him in the river. They got \$18. It is thought Campbell is innocent. Vandever lived on the Kentucky side opposite Mount Vernon.

## Highwaymen in Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 20.—A man named Burke, traveling agent for a firm in La Crosse, was approached by two highwaymen, in South Minneapolis about midnight, who demanded money. Refusing, one of the men shot Burke, inflicting

severe and possibly fatal injuries. The men escaped. Burke was taken home, where he now lies in a precarious condition.

## Latest from the Trip.

CAMP ISHAM, GROSS VENTRE RIVER, Wyo., Aug. 14, via Ft. Washburn, Wyo., Aug. 18.—The President and party left Camp Lincoln at Lincoln Pass this a. m. at 5:30, and continued down the tributaries of the Gros Ventres and the main streams for a distance of 25 miles, going into camp at Grassy Point on the main river which was

BEEN NAMED CAMP ISHAM  
in honor of Eon. Edward Isham, of Chicago. Camp Lincoln was a beautiful spot, presenting to the eye towards the east and north all the grandeur of the Shoshone range of snow clad mountains, and west and south the snow capped peaks of Gros Ventres range. Pine and tamaracs cover the base and the lower lines of change opening into beautiful grassy parks.

THE DESCENT DOWN THE MOUNTAINS  
to the valley of the Gros Ventres is rugged, but was accomplished by the president's party without accident, they only dismounting at one steep and difficult place. As we approached Camp Isham, by a depression in the range we were enabled to get a view of the lofty peaks of the Teton range, at the base of which we will encamp to-morrow night. Secretary Lincoln and Capt. Clark, with two Indians, started early this morning in pursuit of it. They will render, no doubt, a good account by bringing into camp to-night the result of a fine day's hunt in a

COUNTRY WHICH ABOUNDS IN GAME.  
The president and the balance of the party, by reason of both exercise and rest which their trip has given them, are in excellent health and spirits, and are not in the least fatigued by their ride on horseback. The weather is cool, delicious and invigorating, and the scenery grand.

## By Western Union.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The main office of the Western Union Telegraph company was besieged from an early hour this morning by operators seeking reinstatement. There were not few women and girls among them. Superintendent Humstone was busily engaged discriminating between applications from first class workmen and those who were considered second and third rate. Only the best workmen were taken. A number of operators were disappointed by being rejected. Those operators who were taken on after the strike commenced will be kept by the company in their present positions. It is said that none of the linemen have yet applied for their old positions, and if they did it was likely their applications would be rejected as the men who were taken on during the strike have become proficient in their work, and will not now be discharged to make way for the strikers. There are still many operators, and nearly all of the linemen say the strike is not yet ended and they intend to make things lively for the company yet.

## Coming Up Again.

ROME, Aug. 18.—Popolo-Romans newspaper says the town of Cassaniciola, on the island of Ischia, which was recently destroyed by an earthquake, is rapidly being rebuilt. Already one hundred and fifty four workmen have been erected and occupied. It has been decided to name the streets in the town after the king and queen of Italy. At Forio, another of the desolated towns, houses have been erected for the accommodation of 52 families.

## Husn't Talk So.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 18.—The government intends to suppress the Egypt Gazette on account of its having printed satire on the ministers. Four native papers which also have been printing objectionable articles have been warned that their publications will be suspended if they continue to print offensive matter.

## Body Found.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 18.—The body of John Williamson, the newsdealer who wandered away while sick, was found drowned in the river this morning.

## A Failure at Helena.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 18.—It is announced today that Her & Co., liquor dealers, have failed. Liabilities, \$20,000; assets not yet made public.

## Uncle Rufus Coming.

St. PAUL, Aug. 18.—The Rufus Hatch party left this evening over the North Pacific road for the Yellowstone park, in a special train of eight cars.

## A Heavy Fire.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 18.—A fire in Crawford, Miss., last night, destroyed twelve stores and six warehouses. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$16,000.

## Roland Bounced.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—A decree has been signed expelling from France M. Boland, the Belgian journalist who was unable to prove his charge of having bribed two members of the chamber of deputies.

## Disasters at Sea.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—While the steamer Marango was entering Southampton harbor her propeller struck a sunken object and two masts were broken.

The British steamer Mediator, which recently sailed from Liverpool for Barbador, returned to port having been badly damaged in a collision.

The British ship Princess Alexandra, returned to the Clyde badly damaged. The crew refused to do their duty.

## Disorder in Bolivia.

PANAMA, Aug. 18.—The Star says the government of Bolivia calls the militia into active service and increases contributions. At Quito there are cries of "Death to Liberals and heretics—viva God and Religion!" Three thousand, five hundred tons of machinery and material arrived at Colon for the canal. Expect 2,500 more shortly.

## General Grant and Party.

DEER PARK, Md., Aug. 18.—General Grant and party, as guests of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, visited the Elk Garden mining region yesterday. Returning, General Grant held a reception at Mecum in the evening. The general was entertained at President Garrett's cottage.

## Work of a Friend.

PARKERSBURG, Iowa, Aug. 18.—George Herson, a colored barber of this place, persuaded a 15 year old white girl named Melissa Codner to go to a hotel with her to see a sick sister, and when they had entered the room he brutally ravished her. He is under arrest and is treated with lynching.

## Telegraph Strike in Canada.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The telegraph operators on the Grand Trunk lines in Canada are preparing to join the strike and have presented a list of grievances which they want redressed.

## THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

## A Shoshone Chieftain Bids Him a Cordial Welcome.

We welcome thee, Great Father, to a land  
Thine angels feel but thou art not before.  
A land on which thy mild blue eyes bath ne'er  
Jawed with a swooping presidential sweep.  
Mayhap thou dost thy reasons for this act  
Of seeming unconcern—Mayhap thine ears  
Hath often been regaled with stories of  
The playful exuberances of those who  
Who roam the broken wilds and call themse ves  
The dusky children of thy royal nibe.  
Perchance recitals oft hath wafted been  
Unto thee of our all-consuming love  
For fair of varied shades and myriad hues—  
A love which may at times have urged us on  
To sanguinary deeds in our questing before.  
To sweep it in in premium jolting loads.  
But blame us not for this, oh Father Great,  
For 'tis the nature of thy dusky lambs—  
Why even in the cities of the east  
A similar desire doth move the breasts  
Of those you deem as angels almost up  
To standard of angelic hoes above!  
The beauteous maidens aye! and e'en the aged  
And time-bewrinkled dames of older years  
Do roam about the gilded palaces  
Where dandies corks do talk in honeyed tones  
And fill their words with bright, entrancing smiles,  
And though they do commit no overt acts  
They still, like us, display their yearning love  
For other people's hair to such a depth  
That e'en their bottom dollars from them slip  
For second-hand tufts and flabby bangs  
From heads of plebeian maids across the sea.  
Our love for hair is of a gutter brand—  
For fresh and growing hair just from the head  
Of wearers whom our eager hands lay low  
Preliminary to a dicker which the  
Other party takes no in earnest in.  
Again I voice the tender feelings of  
My warriors, Oh Father, when I bid  
A cordial welcome to our frontier wilds.  
For near a week we've camped upon thy trail  
And noted well all thou hast left behind.  
From out the waving grass we've gathered up  
The bottles bearing neat, artistic brands  
Of various qualities of sparkling wine  
And heavier species of the state brand.  
We've sucked these bottles in our yearning love  
For thee and for the former contents which  
Didst erstwhile sparkle in their clear embrace.  
The stamps of fine clavans bearing yet  
The imprint of thy great and noble teeth  
We've gazed upon and gleeful chattered upon,  
And to our ponies tails, and e'en our own  
Jawlocks are banged the various gaudy cards  
Which thou didst drop from out thy flowing  
sleeve.  
Just after bout with Sheridan at the game  
Calico poker in the nation's capital,  
Two acres of land were yet turned up  
By thy deft fingers even now do hang  
In pendence from my bearded brain;  
E'en socks which in thy service seemed to  
lose  
Their chastity, and which thou cast away  
Now do thou feel shamelessly inclined—  
Our feet that ne'er in all their lives before  
Did feel the clinging pressure of a sock.  
We bid thee welcome, and we part with thee  
With wishes that thy journey to the Park  
May be a pleasant and delightful one,  
And that the mad voiced maid thou dost be-  
stride  
May buck thee not from off its howling back  
And root thy nose deep in the burning sand,  
Or fill thy royal ear with gravel stones.  
Adieu, and may the mighty spirit great,  
Watch over thee with love's solicitude,  
(Say, hast thou sent this lot of juicy brand?)  
Thou! Be my sent this lot of juicy brand?  
Once more adieu, I'll see you later, Chee!  
When next we meet a season short of West,  
Ang hie to Washington for that reward  
Which ever greets our dark and bloody deeds.

CLEANED WITH THE SHEARS.  
DOWNS states that mothers-in-law are not  
laughed at or scorned in Persia. Persia  
always was a queer sort of a country, anyway.  
Lowell Otizien.

A Norristown man says there is more than one  
advantage in having a deaf wife. He exercises  
his lungs in conversing with her, and she doesn't  
hear the stairs creak when he sneaks in at mid  
night.—Herald.

The lightning struck a man out in Ohio, and  
when the news was broken to his wife she asked,  
in a sad but surprised tone of voice: "Is he  
dead?" "Yes," was the reply. "Poor John,  
then the lightning must have struck him more  
than once."—Rochester Post-Express.

The Merry picnic Hero.  
Hail the summer's joyous advent,  
Hail the dog-days and the potino,  
Hail the blythe mosquito's chuckle  
And the merry picnic ground.

Think no more of gas-lit ball-rooms,  
Silks and satins, let them go.  
Dream of naught but stinking plaster,  
And of wild calico.

Gird you with the Colt revolver,  
Stow the powder and the ball,  
Don't forget the roosting slung-shot,  
Billy, bowie knife and all.

Learn to hurl the lager beer glass,  
Seltzer siphons to lasso,  
Educate yourself in gouging,  
Also biting, ere you go.

Keep in sight the soft cotton plaster,  
Tie the cold cream soft and bland,  
Have prepared the restful plintice,  
Have the arnica at hand.

Cultivate a crop of leeches,  
Cut the lance, smooth and splint,  
Probe and lance will come in handy,  
And be sure you've lots of lint.

After all this preparation,  
You may list the brass band's wound,  
And with little perturbation,  
Lie you to the picnic ground.

A pretensions person said to the leaving man  
of a country village:  
"How would a lecture by me on Mount Vesu-  
vius suit the inhabitants of your village?"

"Very well, sir, very well indeed," he an-  
swered; "a lecture by you on Mount Vesuvius  
would suit them a great deal better than a  
lecture by you in this village."—San Francisco  
News-Letter.

Now the maiden makes her lover  
Wash her dog with soap of tar,  
And it's then she will discover  
What his young affections are.—Pack.

And 'tis then he will discover,  
As he rises from his knees,  
That his uses as a lover  
Simply are to do a dozen times.

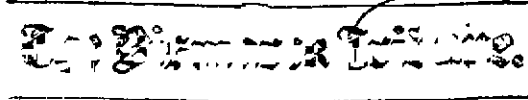
A great many new bridges have been built in  
Burleigh county this season. Apple Creek has  
been spanned three times, as follows: One at  
Field's, one at Little & Veal's and one at  
four miles from Menozen. Mr. Geo. Gowen,  
yesterday that he would begin work on another  
in a few days, still further north.

It is grown in abundance in many places  
in North Dakota, and it will soon be introduced  
as one of the leading products. A number  
of suburban lots of Bismarck expose large quan-  
tities of this valuable plant which grows large,  
rank and rich.



11-11-1964, 1965, 1966.





## COUNSELLOR &amp; JEWELL.

## THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except on Sunday, at Bismarck, Dakota. It is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or by mail.

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Six months, postage paid, \$5.00  
One year, postage paid, \$10.00

## THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for \$2.00; six months, \$1.25.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

The DAILY TRIBUNE circulates in every town within one hundred miles of Bismarck, reached by a daily mail, and is by far the best advertising medium in this part of the Northwest.

The WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a large and rapidly increasing circulation throughout the country, and is a desirable sheet through which to reach the farmers and residents of the small towns remote from rail and lines.

The general eastern agent of the TRIBUNE is A. P. Richardson, with headquarters at Room 36, Tribune Building, New York.

The DAILY TRIBUNE will be found on file at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, and at the leading reading rooms throughout the east.

## THE MISSOURI VALLEY.

The extent and resources of this magnificent valley can scarcely be comprehended. The river is navigable from Bismarck to Fort Benton, two hundred miles north and west of Bismarck, and to its mouth near St. Louis. Above Bismarck, then, no one speaks of the expanse of the country south of it in this connection, there is a country rich in all the elements that make people prosperous and happy and contribute to the growth of cities, as great as the country lying between New York and Portland, Maine, the distance from Chicago to Fort Benton being only eleven hundred and twenty-nine miles. This is greater than the country lying between Bismarck and Chicago, eight hundred and thirty-nine miles, as great as that lying between Bismarck and Cincinnati, distance one thousand, one hundred and thirty-five miles. The country is equal in elements of agricultural wealth to any similar extent of country in any section of the United States. This is not mountainous—no swampy, but is rolling prairie with skirtings of timber along the river and its tributaries. There is coal, but it is inexhaustible; building stone and clay for brick, terra cotta or pottery, equal to the best in the world; rich mines of gold and silver are found immediately adjacent, and its soil is unsurpassed in fertility and abundance of vegetable and animal life.

The country west along the heart river one hundred and fifteen miles, thence to the Yellowstone one hundred and thirty miles distant from Bismarck, north to the Missouri river region one hundred and fifty miles, north to the Yellowstone one hundred and fifty miles, south to the Arkansas one hundred and thirty-five miles, east to the James river one hundred miles is equal to good.

Although every rapidly there is in the Bismarck and district a one country, it is as great as the state of Ohio subject to entry under the laws of the United States, where the poor man can obtain five to one hundred and sixty acres of land by settlement and cultivation without any other cost excepting the land office fees of fourteen to eighteen dollars. It is in such a country as this that Bismarck is situated at the North Pacific crossing of the Missouri river, where the greatest railroad in the world comes in contact with the greatest navigable river. It is the capital of Dakota and has for years, notwithstanding its comparative small population, been the leading commercial city west of St. Paul. It is destined to be the Kansas City of the upper Missouri, and as is certain to prosper and become great as soon as there is a flow of sunshine or of rain, or as water is certain to seek its level. The causes in soil and air, extent of country, location of the city and character of the people, all exist at Bismarck, that go to make great commercial points.

The city now has ten hotels and four restaurants; four hardware stores, two groceries and seven retail grocery stores, four drug stores, five dry goods, five clothing, three furniture, one book, and three millinery stores, three agricultural implements, one crockery store, one meat and food store, one grocery, one improvement store, four lumber yards, three brick yards, one flouring mill, two brewing and two bottling works, (one for carbonated beverages, and one for Milwaukee beer), two warehouses and twelve retail liquor stores, two cigar manufacturing, wagon shops, blacksmith shops, barbers, annuities, etc. It has a telephone exchange, and the city has entered in a contract for water works and street cars, and the electric light is about to be put in.

The capitol building is now in course of construction, a large force of men working on the same day and night. It will be the same ground plan as the Minnesota state capitol, but the three stories in height above the basement. It will be a finer and far more imposing building than that structure. The main portion of the building, 60x55 feet (three stories and basement) will be enclosed by January 1888. The foundation will be of Sault Rapids granite, the building of brick, trimmed with terra

cotta from the works at Sims, and enameled brick from the same point.

The penitentiary for Dakota is also under construction at Bismarck and will be completed by January 1. It will accommodate one hundred and forty prisoners. It is similar in design to that of Sioux Falls and is being constructed under the supervision of the same architect. It is located on grounds adjoining the North Pacific rail road and the land purchased by the Milwaukee & St. Paul rail road immediately adjoining the city limits.

The Union school building, costing \$25,000, is now in process of construction. It has, in addition, one large two-story brick and two frame school houses, its schools being graded. The Catholics have also graded schools under the supervision of the Sisters of St. Benedict. Mrs. F. E. Coyle has established a seminary for the higher branches of education, and the Episcopal church will establish schools similar to those at Faribault, Minnesota, and only awaits the advice of the bishop, who will be located at Bismarck. The Presbyterians have secured ground for a college, and the Congregationalists have invited propositions for a similar institution.

The brick court house, costing \$30,000, was erected three years ago. Last summer the Bismarck National bank, a three-story brick building, costing \$25,000, and Central bank, a three-story brick costing twenty thousand dollars was erected. In 877 laymen's two-story, fifty-two feet brick was built, costing about \$2,000. Last year the best building in the city.

The Dakota dock, seventy-five feet long, three stories in height, costing \$35,000, is now on its third story; the first National bank dock, seventy-five feet long, three stories, costing \$65,000, is now under construction, and on the 24th inst. ground was broken for the Veterans' National bank dock, fifty feet, three stories, brick. Battery and Comer are building a two-story brick, the first story being up, and Mr. Battery has broken ground for a three-story brick on the corner adjoining. He on Brothers have put in the vault and will lay the foundation this fall for their three-story brick building, at the corner of Main and Meigs street.

Are not... R. Day, reports fully one hundred and fifty buildings now under process of erection or recent completion. The population of the city is now fully four thousand, possibly forty-five hundred, and is increasing at a rapid rate. Surveys have already been made for the Milwaukee & St. Paul, from Bismarck to Bismarck, and for the Chicago & North-western from Oriskany to Bismarck, and for a branch of the North Pacific from Bismarck to Lamont. The North Pacific company has also decided to build a branch from Bismarck on the east side of the Missouri river to Fort Buford, and from some point west of the Missouri river to Denwood. The Council, Benton, Yellowstone, Bazar & Northwestern steamboat lines ply between Bismarck and Fort Benton, and Bismarck and Sioux City. Daily stages run between Bismarck and Fort Yates and Bismarck and Fort A. Lincoln, and tri-weekly between Bismarck and Fort Benton.

Bureau county is the recognized granary agricultural county of Dakota, so styled from having been awarded the one hundred dollar prize at the great North-western exposition at Minneapolis, in 1882. Its display of agricultural products at that fair was conceded by all competitors to be the finest on exhibition. The wheat crop of Bureau county last year averaged twenty bushels per acre; oats averaged fully seventy bushels, the yield in some instances being one hundred bushels per acre. Every bushel was number one and most of it weighed over sixty pounds per bushel. The oats weighed from thirty-eight to forty-two pounds per bushel. The barley was number one, a so bright and heavy, and yielded from twenty-five to forty bushels per acre. Corn fully matured and averaged fifty bushels per acre.

The grasses of this region are peculiarly adapted to grazing. They mature before frost and remain in the condition of hay all winter. Senator Beck, whose son is growing cattle in western Montana, says these grasses are superior to the famous blue grass of Kentucky, that a Kentucky farmer after examining the droppings from the cattle would insist that they had been overfed on grain.

The winters are bright and cheery. Occasionally the thermometer shows a degree of cold—twenty to thirty-eight degrees below zero—that would paralyze a man on the sea coast or in the camp climates of the south, but it has been well said that the thermometers are far more sensitive than the people to cold. During the winter there is seldom a cloudy day and the snow fall for the entire winter will not measure two inches melted and measured as rain. Winter before last there were but few cloudy days during the entire winter. Men and animals move with an ease and tread; liver complaint and lung diseases originating in the country are unknown. Men and women do not suffer with the cold as much as in Ohio or Indiana.

It is through such a region as this that the North Pacific rail road passes. Its line and grant covers every alternate section for forty miles on either side of the railroad. These lands are for sale at from two dollars and sixty cents to four dollars per acre, with large

drawbacks for improvements. They may be paid for in the preferred stock of the North Pacific railroad, which may be had at a discount, or may be paid on long time at a low rate of interest. McKenzies & Coffin, Bismarck, D. T., are the agents for the sale of these lands. They are also agents for the sale of lots in the city of Bismarck, and own some of the finest property in the city. Persons seeking investments will find them reliable in every sense of the word, and can communicate with them and rely upon being treated as they would desire to be treated.

Bismarck and the Missouri river country afford splendid openings for capital, business and energy.

Money is wanted in manufacturing enterprises; in buildings or rent; in opening farms or to loan to farmers for the purpose of developing farms, or to mechanics for building; and in stock growing. Investments in lots and lands are safe. Cashiers do not get away with them, nor do burglars steal, or more corrupt investments of that nature are like treasures in heaven—they are safe and satisfactory.

It is only necessary to look over this unparalelled country and consider the field for operations to satisfy ones self that its opportunities are far better than gambling in wheat or stocks, or investments in four per cent bonds.

## A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

A gentleman writing from Madison, South Dakota, to the TRIBUNE says: "I find to my great satisfaction that the TRIBUNE is in favor of an unqualified state of Dakota. Thirteen states in the union have been admitted in my time and none of them have sought admission in the way South Dakota attempts to gain that end. In all of these states the first move was to pass an act by the territorial legislature asking admission. The question as to whether admission was desired, has invariably been submitted to a vote of the people. In no instance has a little sly trick been sought to make provision for the division of a state or territory without regard to the wishes of the whole people. The present movement for the division of Dakota and the admission of the southern half so far as this locality is concerned, has been advanced by a line of wily schemers and unprincipled demagogues for the purpose of gaining a living from the laboring and producing classes. Some have their eyes upon the United States senate chamber, others are looking ahead to the governorship or the house of representatives; other state offices are not forgotten, while some would be satisfied with seats in the legislature or even with positions on a committee to carry water, provided liberal pay is appropriated from the public treasury."

In the winter of 1881 a convention was held at Fargo to promote the interests of division upon the 46th parallel. They were so liberal and magnanimous in their views and so anxious that a general agitation of the subject should be had that they elected delegates from every county in the north to go to Washington and labor in the interest of the measure, and recommended that the south should send a similar delegation to promote the interests of admission for the southern half. A convention for the south was accordingly held at Sioux Falls. Notices of this meeting, however, did not reach this point until three days previous to the time of meeting. Notices were published here on Saturday at 6 p. m. for a meeting to be held on Monday at 7 p. m. Instead of holding a meeting at the time and place designated, a little clique slipped up to another place and elected such delegates as they knew would carry out the end and chief programme of the politicians. Their business was all transacted before there was a general attendance of even the few who had been informed of the proposed meeting. And that was the way a question was disposed of in which the whole country, and the territory generally, was interested. Every movement of a political character which has been made since have been in the territory has been carried on in a similar manner—no general circulation of notices—to freedom in the expression of opinion.

The next grand move was for the Union convention, where harmony and brotherly love appeared to be the leading characteristics. There the magna carta of South Dakota was accepted, and a declaration of independence or of secession took form, that was to be read at public demonstrations to be held on the coming 4th of July. The delegates to this convention, however, were elected by the methods which have usually prevailed in South Dakota politics, and in every move looking to statehood for divided Dakota, a many of the counties they did not even pretend to have conventions. In others, where a call was issued, there were not enough in attendance to make delegations. In some instances, not to exceed half a dozen cur-stone leaders, assumed to represent populous counties. They boasted that the north did not put in an appearance, although they were not invited, but the conspirators from the south they should come and demand admission for the whole.

This convention appointed a central committee, and they ordered elections to be held on the first day of August, to choose delegates to meet at Sioux Falls on September 4th, to form a constitution for Dakota, proposing to leave to the present Dakota organization, but to take from it its name—a name in which

your people have or should have somewhat of an interest. They propose to elect two members of congress; two United States senators; a governor and other state officers; and a legislature. And to send their delegation to congress demanding a recognition of their right to fix the boundary of states, and to determine their qualifications—a right given by the constitution to congress alone.

The people begin to realize that this whole business is a farce, and that it means endless expense, which in time they will be called upon to pay. They begin to realize that those who have initiated this movement, who have ordered elections and proposed to make governors and senators, and representatives, have no more authority to do so than an equal number of school boys.

The conspirators took pains to order their election when they supposed the farmers would be in the midst of harvest, and the chairman of the central committee appointed only those judges of election who had been accustomed to do his bidding and it is almost enough to make a patriotic citizen cry his country when the pains taken by these people to induce the people to keep them from acting according to their convictions is considered, with three newspapers in the county no formal notice of the election was published and I could find one hundred people in the county who had no information on the subject. In some precincts only the judges of election voted, and in most of them only a few gathered up and brought to the pretended polls by interested parties.

And yet on the 4th of September the pretended convention will be held and those attending will assume to act for the people of this section, who if they have an opportunity will speak in tones that cannot be misunderstood, and their voice will be for Dakota undivided, and for one grand and glorious state."

The convention called by North Dakotians in conference at Fargo (Munsey) is not intended to antagonize the division question, but it is intended to take a seat in the most effective manner upon the disposition of the south to walk off with all the glory there is in the name Dakota, to which the north has contributed so much to make famous. It is intended to take effective measures to prevent emancipation in the name of division. The resolutions accepted, which are published elsewhere, are strong and to the point, and a careful reading of them will give strength to the hearts of all true Dakotians living north of the 46th parallel. The conference was remarkable for the absence of the governor, the members of the central committee and citizens of Bismarck, none of the latter being present excepting representatives of the Bismarck TRIBUNE and the Daily Capital. The movement seems to have originated in the Red River valley, and among the business men, and does not appear to be in the interest of the politicians.

As was stated before the location of the capital at Bismarck, the TRIBUNE's flag is up for the admission of Dakota undivided, as one grand and glorious state, because the right for division is a hopeless one, as the result will prove; because through admission we gain at once full representation in congress and in the electoral college, and can send into all of the advantages that representation can bring; gain all the rights of American citizens; gain control of school lands worth \$5,000,000, 5,000,000 acres of land for internal improvement worth \$2,500,000, and for the same purpose five per cent of the value of all lands disposed of by the government under the homestead, pre-emption or the culture laws; not to speak of the swamp lands which are granted to the state for the same purpose. Application for admission as a whole would put the Democrats in a position where they would lose by refusing representation to nearly half a million people, or force them to concede admission, which would give the Republicans five votes in the next electoral college.

A convention ought to be held at Aberdeen or Huron, to which every county in Dakota should be invited to send representatives. That convention ought to frame a constitution which should be submitted to the people in November for ratification, and if accepted, application for admission should be made on the first day of the session of the next congress. It is not satisfied that there is no hope for division it might prepare a constitution for each section, and make the best fight possible for the admission of North as well as South Dakota, reserving to each its proper interest in the name. But the TRIBUNE repeats that Dakota can not be divided. The interests of the Democratic party require that it shall not be; and New England is in full sympathy with their disposition in this matter.

The Jamestown Advertiser speaking of the movement of South Dakota for statehood says: "The Sioux Falls convention which is to formulate a constitution and make a state out of that part of the territory south of the 46th parallel, will meet next Wednesday, September 4. There are two things which that convention should guard against if they would ever hope for success. These are the attempt to appropriate the name of Dakota and to emphatically repudiate the revolutionary statehood scheme of Chicago and Pettigrew. The first North Dakota will resist the 'split ticket,' and will maintain a delegation in Washington to resist

the robbery of our name if we must remain an undivided territory forever to do it. Those south-westerners may as well understand that first as last. The second is nothing more nor less than supreme folly, and any attempt to carry it into execution would be a military force of the government if necessary. The advocacy of such a preposterous idea has brought ridicule and reproach upon the scheme and incurred the prejudice of disinterested parties who have given attention to it throughout the nation."

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is certainly gaining ground in the hearts of his countrymen and from present indications will be renominated and re-elected. The contracting elements in New York politics will certainly unite upon him and he will carry that state beyond a count not only in the convention but at the polls. Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana may, also, be safely reckoned upon to come to his support. The smaller states will also wade into line, and a very general following in the south may be expected. No other name has been suggested, that will meet with the favor that the name of Arthur is meeting with. As has been stated before in these columns the Republicans must carry New York in order to win in the campaign. They can't do it with a line; nor with a minority; nor with a western man. Arthur commands the game no matter what fight the situation is viewed in.

Readers of the TRIBUNE will remember how persistent this paper was two years ago, in the opening of the Maginnis mining region. Some, at the time, questioned the truthfulness of the TRIBUNE's statements, but time and subsequent developments have demonstrated that only the TRIBUNE was told. The TRIBUNE, before making any statements regarding the Maginnis region, posted itself thoroughly on the subject. It was satisfied that the region contained rich minerals, and only the advent of capital was needed to develop the mines. Capital is now finding its way to that point, a newspaper, the Miner. Since then has been established, and a live town called Malen has sprung up as only towns in mining regions can. The country is prosperous, and the TRIBUNE also rejoices from the fact of the verification of its predictions.

MR. M. A. SHELLEY, the gentlemanly editor of the Avertiser, who contributed so much to the phenomena success of that paper in the earlier stages of its existence, has retired from the management of that paper, the editor of the Avertiser last evening to the contrary notwithstanding. He will, in the future, represented by Mr. D. S. Storer, a competent printer and intelligent gentleman, formerly connected with the Chicago newspapers. Mr. Shelley retires for one year, giving Mr. Storer an option for the purchase of his interest at the end of that time. Mr. Shelley will spend a short time at Washburn, with his old friend and associate, W. A. Nye, of the Washburn Times, and then go east to spend the winter. Mr. A. Shelley is the TRIBUNE's authority for this statement.

A MEETING of assessors from counties through which railroads pass was held at Helena the other day, and it was decided to assess the N. P. road, (road bed, right-of-way, etc.) at \$5,000 a mile, and other property at a proper valuation, in the respective counties. Co. Sanders, the attorney for the road, was present, and protested against the proposed assessment, claiming the road was exempt under the charter. The proposed assessment will amount to over \$300,000 in Custer county alone, but as the railroad will fight the legality of the tax it will be out of order for the commissioners of that county to count chickens at present.

A CORRESPONDENT from the "Regular Army" writes to the Forest, Forge and Farm, and says: "Money was appropriated for the purchase of magazine guns, as follows: in 1881, \$50,000; in 1882, \$50,000; in 1883, \$50,000. For that amount of money, 8,500 (1,250 magazine guns have been ordered made, 500 at the private arms companies, at a cost of \$20 each, and 750 at the Springfield armory. The private arms companies receive only \$300 for the arms must receive \$200, which would be about \$60 a gun for those made at a government arsenal. This congress should know of this."

MR. MARLOW CHANCE is of the opinion that Gen. Sherman would make a strong and in every sense an available candidate for the presidency, should there be any weakening in the Arthur boom which just now seems to take precedence. He thinks the boys would rally around the flag of "Uncle Billy" as of yore, and that his columns would march victorious from the axes to the sea and from ocean to ocean. An interesting interview with this gentleman is published elsewhere.

LAST WEEK the only cabinet officer in Washington was the postmaster general. The officials of the treasury department were absent. The offices of the controller of the currency, commissioner of customs, the solicitor of the treasury, the supervising architect, the director of the mint, and the assistant treasurer are all at present vacant. Yet the government at Washington still lives.

THE FOLLOWING extract is taken from an appeal filed in the United States and office. Its sequence certainly must

have had some weight. "The zeppyls of summer and stars of winter sing a sad requiem over the ruins of a deserted slant; while the green grass sod marks the spot where the settler ought to be. Sweet earthy weeps while a line justice sadly sees the wrong end of the scale touch the beam. We appeal to you to try the tears of the one and level the beam of the other."

It is an old adage, but a true one nevertheless, that Vinograd Bitters will produce more disagreeable results than rock and rye. The man who tried to get drunk on the former had more private business to attend to a few hours afterward than any other fellow on the job; the newspaperman who gave his readers an overdose, however, found his private business sadly demoralized. These facts should be remembered by the young men of the Capital.

UNCLE RUFUS did not stay in Bismarck because of the dullness of the place—R. M. Cattle, Mandan.

Mandan is a promising town on the west side of the Missouri river, opposite Bismarck. The most serious drawback to the town is the lack of a newspaper. It seems as if some one ought to start a good paper, tell the truth, boom the town and make money.

THERE is now a growing mania among Black Hills miners to go to Alaska. They had better stay where they are for the TRIBUNE believes that there are yet untold millions in the Black Hills and it will not be long before a railroad will reach that section, when a boom will be inaugurated in comparison to which the days of 1877-8 will be no comparison.

The Democrats of Minnesota county met last week and passed resolutions favoring admission as a whole. They are opposed to the secessionist convention called to meet at Sioux Falls and believe that it will represent but a portion of the people of Dakota.

## The Governor's Guards.

The first regular meeting of the Governor's guards was held at the city hall Tuesday evening with Charles A. Bently in the chair. Mr. Chas. Healy was elected secretary and a committee of three was appointed to examine the territorial code with reference to military organization. Messrs. J. F. Foley, Judge Gray and Arthur Linn were selected as a committee to wait upon the governor for the purpose of obtaining necessary information and advice. It is reported that the governor will furnish the company with one hundred stand of arms and will give the guards encouragement and aid. A militia company in the capital city of Dakota is the proper organization to add dignity to public demonstrations, parades and jubilees, as well as to provide entertainment and amusement for the people. The young men of the city should not fail to become identified with the movement as it will eventually develop into a very creditable militia. The following is a list of those who have already become members, numbering twenty-two:

Capt. Wm. Gleason, John J. Tritton, James Keane, Loren W. Sloan, Edward Sloan, Melvin A. Clarke, Henry Eldridge, Sidney E. Davis, J. T. Foley, Arthur Linn, W. G. Thompson, Chas. Tomers, E. L. Haynes, O. H. Will, Louis Larson, Chas. Healy, Chas. A. Bently, L. O. Wilson, Wm. Gleason, J. Thos. Gleason, Bert Gray.

## Sitting Bull as a Worker.

Captain Bely, of the steamer Josephine, says that as a worker Sitting Bull is hard to beat. On a trip recently to Standing Rock, the captain was minus the necessary number of laborers and on his arrival at that point he applied to an interpreter to arrange with Sitting Bull for the help in the work of unloading over a hundred tons of freight. After a short consultation, Mr. Bull called his warriors together and told them that the Great Father had sent a boat load of good things for them to eat, but had not sent the adequate number of white men to unload it. When the smoke from their pipes of consideration had vanished into infinitude fifteen stalwart red men signified their willingness to lay aside their blankets and bare their shoulders to the labor of removing the freight. The affable Mr. Bull at once made in charge of his bronzed gang. After a few hours labor and just as the sun was sinking to rest, the warriors quietly discontinued work and took their seats upon the bank. The captain was surprised and supposing that his newly enlisted men had organized a genuine white man's strike, he hastened to enquire into the cause of the trouble. His fears vanished when he was asked if it was not time to eat, and after supplying the aboriginal laborers with the substantial, work was continued until the cargo was all on terra firma. Fifteen bright silver dollars were then distributed among the braves, when Sitting Bull came forward, and informed the captain that his services might be rewarded at the same price. A dollar was slipped into the old chief's hand, for which he bowed with thanks. The old man did not come to Dakota solely for his physical and spiritual health.

## Artistic and Elegant.

Messrs. Faunce & Bannerman, whose large print and fresco works are situated on the corner of Seventh and Meigs streets have just completed by far the neatest piece of graining and frescoing ever done in the city. It is in the residence of Wm. Ives, on Seventh street. A TRIBUNE reporter dropped in to take a peep at Mr. Ives' parlor yesterday evening and can say that it is as handsomely decorated and finished as any room in the country, no matter whether it be in St. Paul, Minneapolis or Bismarck. The ceiling is the most attractive and beautiful part of the room. It is paneled, bordered and frescoed with taste and precision. Gold leaf abounds in the ornamentations and Japanese designs are interwoven in delicate circles at the corners. Messrs. Faunce & Bannerman have just employed several artists from New York city, and those who centre to have their parlors or business offices adorned, should call on them. Mr. Ives is justly proud of this room and will be pleased to exhibit to any who contemplate building.

## Gladstone on the Irish Question.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Gladstone stated this morning in the commons, in response to a question by Parnell, that he regretted the house of lords had rejected the Irish registration bill. Gladstone also stated he would introduce a large measure on the subject at the next meeting of parliament.



## DEATH AND DISASTER.

The Dreaded Cyclone Sweeps Over a Portion of Minnesota, Scattering Destruction in its Path.

Buildings Swept Out of Existence and Animals Killed.

A Railway Train, Running at Full Speed, Littered From the Rails and Frantically Wrecked.

Latest Particulars Obtainable of a Day of Dread and Disaster Such as is Seen in Reports.

The Representative Citizens of North Dakota Meet in Convention at Fargo Yesterday.

Other Live News.

## Cyclone Horror.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Aug. 22.—Yesterday Rochester was one of the most beautiful cities in Southern Minnesota, with fine streets, shaded with magnificent trees containing many substantial business structures and dwellings and a large number of cosy houses, and populated by a well-to-do and intelligent class of citizens, numbering over 5,000. Today it presents a picture of indescribable devastation. Buildings in all parts are unroofed and otherwise injured, and nearly 300 of them are utterly demolished. Mills, elevators, school houses and factories are blown down or injured almost beyond repair, while beautiful trees which shade the streets are uprooted and falling across the highways, almost effectually blocking them to progress on foot or by vehicle. 'Not alone this destruction of property, representing half a million of dollars, but also a fearful loss of life paints the horrible picture deeper black. Twenty-six persons are known to have died up to this morning, and the city is filled with shrieks and groans. Over sixty persons were wounded, and not a few who must expire within a few hours. All this destruction is the result of the double tornado which passed over southern Minnesota yesterday afternoon and evening which seemed to gather fury from two sources and come whirling and screaming through the air like twin demons, until they combined forces just west of here and spent their force here with the results above indicated. On approaching Rochester from the west two distinct tracks of the storm can be observed; one north and the other south. Between Dodge Centre and Rochester, a distance of twenty miles, one of these tracks seems to have come from the north and the other from the southwest; each of them marked by grain lodged and farm houses demolished. Lumps of working men stand south of the track and the number of buildings destroyed and injured is much less but the amount of property is much greater, while there is hardly a building in the whole place not partially unroofed.

In a field near Dodge Center was a herd of cattle in the track of the cyclone. Of these nine were killed and the horns of a few others were found sticking in the ground, indicating that the cattle had been caught suddenly by the wind and thrown to the ground head foremost, their horns being left in the ground.

## A WINONA REPORT.

WINONA, Minn., Aug. 22.—At 7 o'clock last evening a cyclone struck the north part of the city of Rochester, lying north of the railroad track and made a clean sweep. Elevators, residences, the railroad engine house and other property along the railroad were completely demolished. The mayor telegraphed that twenty-four were killed and forty wounded and the city is in need of clothing, food and assistance. Among the killed are Mrs. M. J. McLeod, proprietor of Zumbach's planing mill, Superintendent Sanborn, of the Winona & St. Peter railroad telegraphed that the list of killed and wounded was hourly increasing. The prostration of telegraph lines has made it difficult to get particulars. The storm swept through Utica and St. Charles in Winona county. Job Thornton was killed and several others injured. Reports from Dodge county indicate much damage, with loss of life. No particulars yet obtainable. Mayor Ludwig, of Winona, and a car of surgeons left for Rochester this morning. The cyclone passed about six miles south of Kasson, doing great damage to persons, buildings and crops. Christian Olson's wife was killed and his oldest daughter had her leg broken. Ole Anderson Molder's wife was badly hurt and can't move, and his mother-in-law was killed. His bride, who was married last night, and other buildings destroyed. Jas. T. Van Frank's house was destroyed and some members of the family badly injured. Kattleson's barn, sheds and machinery were all blown over, and horses and cattle were found dead in all directions over the prairie. The loss will run up many thousands of dollars.

## ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 22.—The Tribune's Rochester, Minnesota, special says: On Tuesday evening at 11 o'clock Rochester was one of the most beautiful cities in the west. Ten minutes later its beauty had disappeared and in parts of the city ruin and desolation reigned. A terrible cyclone visited the city leaving death and desolation in its track. Just one month ago a fearful cyclone passed six miles north of the city, now it passed right over it. The day had been beautiful, although being warm and sultry, when clouds began to gather, and the atmosphere was oppressively heavy and hot. About 4 o'clock it seemed as though it had commenced to clear up but soon heavy black clouds came from the northwest and rain fell. Directly after six o'clock the clouds assumed the greenish appearance that is the forerunner of those terrible visitants, accompanied by a rumbling noise, and in a short time the wind rose, increasing in violence until the full force of the cyclone was upon us. What was once a well populated portion of the city was soon a scene of ruin.

## FROM AN EYE WITNESS.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 22.—Geo. McDonald, who occupied an upper room at the Cook house, thus describes the approach of the cyclone: I was standing at the window watching the approaching cyclone, with no thought of the fearful consequences which would follow it. The sky was a mass of ominous, inky clouds, which made the earth dark as twilight, but illuminated every few seconds by vivid flashes of lightning shooting from one cloud to another. A stillness prevailed in the town; a hush as if there was a sense of impending calamity. Then a low, rushing sound as of a high wind blowing through trees was heard which grew gradually louder until it amounted to a roar. Men and women ran hither and thither in confusion. Signs were blown down and shingles and dust filled the air. To the southwest I saw a huge, black, funnel-shaped cloud approaching, which seemed to be revolving with great rapidity. I rushed to shut the window but before I could reach it there was a horrible crash, hanging air, cracking and the whole building shook and cracked and the wind rushed in with such force as to throw me to the floor. The shock lasted but a few seconds. When I recovered I ran down into the street, where the

scene beggars description. The street was filled with debris and people were running about seeking for lost friends and relatives, while the cries of the injured were heard on every hand.

RELIEF OFFERED. OWATONNA, Aug. 22.—A special meeting of citizens tonight authorized the city council to appropriate \$10,000 for the Rochester sufferers. The council appropriated \$500, the remainder of the thousand to be raised by private subscriptions.

## The Fargo Convention.

FARGO, Aug. 22.—Special.—The convention was called to order at 1:30 o'clock. C. A. Plummer was elected to the chair and E. A. Henderson secretary. The following persons were present: Richard J. W. Hayward, J. H. Miller, C. W. Gill, J. B. Hall, W. A. Yerxa, R. P. Tyler, A. W. Edwards, B. F. Keller, Col. Morton, R. E. Fleming, W. F. Ball, Col. Dolan, Col. Tyner, R. M. Pallock, Lamont, Col. Plummer, C. W. Davis, Nelson, F. D. Kane, Sargent, J. B. Coon, I. N. Wear, Barleigh, H. H. Jewell, E. A. Henderson, Dickey, J. Crim, H. C. Kohler, Ransom, C. W. Buttz, R. N. Stevens, A. H. Laughlin, Traill, W. R. Deavers, C. E. Lue, E. N. Falk. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions and their report was accepted as follows:

WHEREAS: The people of the territory of Dakota living south of the 46th parallel have called a convention of that section only to meet at Sioux Falls on the fifth of September, to consider the question of statehood; and

WHEREAS: The promoters of said convention in an aggressive and unauthorized manner are appropriating the name of Dakota, which the people north of the 46th parallel have alone made famous as a trade mark all over the civilized world, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that a convention of citizens of that portion of the territory north of the 46th parallel be held at Fargo on the twelfth day of September at 2 o'clock p. m., to take definite action in this matter and to consider any other collateral issues regarding statehood and division that may be presented. RESOLVED, that representation at said convention be upon the same basis as that of the congressional convention held at Grand Forks in 1892, and that each county once organized be entitled to two delegates and all unorganized counties one delegate each.

## A Resolution was also adopted protesting

against the people of South Dakota appropriating the name of Dakota, and stating it to be the duty of the members of the convention to have no objection made to division and admission.

The following committee was appointed and clothed with full power and authority to act with a representative committee from South Dakota, should exigencies arise prior to the date set for the above named convention: Messrs. Plummer, Hall, Yerxa, Tyner and Edwards of Fargo. Said committee is also a committee on arrangements for the convention.

## Frightful Railway Accident.

OWATONNA, Minn., Aug. 22.—Messrs telegraphic advices received here early this morning state that a terrible accident occurred between Rochester and Zumbach, Minn., on the Rochester & Northern division of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, by which about one hundred people were killed and wounded. On account of the interruption of the telegraphic service at Rochester, no information could be obtained until the arrival of the train from the scene of the disaster, with thirty-five people who had been wounded in the accident. Of this number many seem to be badly injured and all have been taken to the hospital. The train wrecked was that which leaves Rochester about 4 p. m., arriving at Zumbach about 6 p. m. It was caught in a severe wind and hail storm which prevailed in that vicinity between 4 and 6 o'clock in the evening, and while running at a high rate of speed it was lifted from the rails. A gentleman who had been at the scene described it as one of the most horrifying railway accidents ever witnessed. Every car in the train was completely wrecked, and almost literally shattered to pieces by the sudden stop caused by the train leaving the rails burying the unfortunate passengers beneath the debris, killing and injuring nearly every person aboard. A gentleman stated that nine dead bodies had been taken from the ruins and a large number of those seriously injured removed to Rochester and Owatonna. At the time he left the work of extricating the unfortunate victims was progressing, and it was believed the number of the killed would reach a score when the final summing up was made.

## More Oil in Flames.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A fire broke out shortly after 11 o'clock this morning in the packing store of the Empire oil works, Long Island City, in a brick structure 250 feet by 700 feet in area. One thousand men and boys are employed in the shop, and the wildest excitement prevailed among them. The flames spread rapidly and the shop was soon a seething mass of flames, with which the local fire department was totally unable to cope. The tin shop building, 175x250 feet, next caught, and was followed by the barrel shop, about the same size. The flames next spread to one of the largest agitators in the yard, containing 50,000 gallons of oil. The Brooklyn fire department was called on for aid and several engines quickly responded but although they worked hard the flames spread in every direction. At this time the local fire works are in great danger. The damage already done is estimated at \$500,000. Patrick Conney a workman was very badly burned, and three other workmen are also injured severely. Jas. Clare was badly injured by a falling wall. The fire is believed to have been caused by a workman who was welding a hot soldering iron into a keg of kerosene.

## A Serious Railroad Accident.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 22.—The west bound passenger train on the Memphis & Little Rock railway, which left here at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, met with an accident last night four miles west of Forest City, Ark. While crossing a short trestle a broken rail caused two second-class passenger coaches and baggage and express cars to go through the trestle, killing J. B. Salinger and Harry T. Oldberg, merchants of Cotton Plant, Ark., and John Adair, formerly foreman of pile driver, of Little Rock, Jas. J. Whitestock, claim agent of the Memphis & Charleston railway had a leg broken and several other passengers received injuries, but not of a very serious nature. The east bound train, due here last night at 10 o'clock, did not arrive until this morning.

The following persons were killed: H. Goldberg, Goodwin, Ark.; Sol. Selenger, Dunkley, Ark.; John Adair, Memphis. Among the injured, fifteen in all, is Capt. White, of the Memphis & Chattanooga railroad.

## The Council at Standing Rock.

FORT YATES, D. T., Aug. 22.—Special.—The senate committee arrived here per steamer Batchelor yesterday and met the chief representatives of the Sioux Indians in council this afternoon. After several of the chiefs expressed their ideas regarding the proposed reduction of the Sioux reservation claiming that the treaty made by the government had not been fulfilled, etc. Sitting Bull then announced himself chief of the Sioux Indians and declined to hold any conversation with the committee, which created some confusion among the Indians. Sitting Bull withdrew, but soon returned, apologizing for his conduct.

gized, and addressed the convention saying: I think he thought the land owners were in agreement was worth eight million dollars, but preferred the land as they want to live like white men and become farmers. During the conversation Running Antelope said he would like to see Gen. Logan president of the United States, whereas the Indians all approved it. The committee leaves tomorrow for the Cheyenne agency.

## The Stricken City.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 22.—Rochester, one third of which was destroyed by a cyclone last night, is situated eighty-five miles south of here on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway and was a beautiful and substantial little city of eight or nine thousand inhabitants. Most of the houses were brick, and many substantial and stately business blocks. Indefinite dispatches reached here early this morning of the terrible effects of the cyclone, but all wires being down subsequently no accurate or definite information has arrived yet.

## Fire and Explosion.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The large paper mill of J. Howard Lewis, in Springfield township, was burned this morning. While the fire was burning a boiler in the mill exploded, killing Joe Morrison and seriously injuring two or three others, including Lewis, the proprietor. Loss, about \$30,000; nearly covered by insurance. Cause of fire supposed to have been spontaneous combustion of rags.

## Let Us "Shake" With the Pacific.

HELENA, M. T., Aug. 22.—Both ends of the North Pacific will be connected tomorrow a few miles west of Mullan tunnel. The golden spike will be driven the 8th of September by President Villard and Jay Cooke.

## TRULY TIMELY.

For the Season is Just Right for Such a Trip as Outlined—Very Interesting Details of September's Grand Series of Excursions.

The grand excursions eastward announced for September by the Baltimore & Ohio are attracting wide spread attention, and it is not strange that such should be the case, as no more attractive trip has been offered for years. In the way of rates the programme is particularly enticing, as it is very rare indeed nowadays that a reduction on tickets is consented to, down to so low a figure as half fare, or one regular fare for the round trip, thus taking in the enormous territory covered by the B. & O. system, of which Chicago, Columbus, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh are important centers. Every preparation is being made in the matter of cars, dining accommodations and the like, and the excursions will be remarkable for complete and thorough facilities to insure absence of crowding and the perfect comfort of all. Magnificent new park cars, sleeping cars will run through without change, clean dining cars provided and new day coaches in abundance. From Baltimore and Washington, extensive facilities will be offered for the continuous enjoyment of the excursionists. Two lines of steamers will be on from Washington to Old Point Comfort, Fort Monroe and Norfolk, with the fare not exceeding one dollar and a-half for the round trip. The famous Jay Line of steamers from Baltimore to the points named will afford ample accommodation on superb vessels lighted with electricity. The noted Hyattsville Hotel, a new and comfortable establishment, one of the largest seashore or watering-place houses in fact in the country. It is a glorious trip down the beautiful Chesapeake Bay to the Atlantic Ocean. Old Point never looked more attractive than now, and its bathing resort is a sight to behold. The fare is \$1.00 in every day, with hundreds of merry parties tanning about on the surf. Fort Monroe is but a few steps from the hotel and open to tourists, as are all the many places of great historic interest within easy reach on the peninsula, so celebrated in the annals of the world as the Soldiers' Home, Hampton School, Hampton Church and two many other points to mention, with a brief steamer ride lands the tourist in Norfolk, Portsmouth and other Virginia centres of interest. Making the trip from either Washington or Baltimore, and a night and a half, the excursionist has the whole day at the seashore. From Baltimore or Washington it is only a little over two hours' ride to Harper's Ferry, the most noted spot perhaps among all the historic centres on the Potomac. The lovely river follows a greater portion of the distance and at the Ferry one stands at the intersection of three states—Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland—all replete with memorable recollections. John Brown's old fort still stands, so do the ruins of the old arsenal, Jefferson Rock, etc. The round trip costs but about a dollar and a-half, and the money well spent. Another inexpensive trip, and a most delightful one, too, is that from Washington down the Potomac, skirted by historic shores, to Mount Vernon. From Baltimore and Washington special fast excursion trains will be run to the world famous city of the Chesapeake, and a questionably superior to any other known subterranean chamber. The fare, \$3.50 for the round trip, including admission to the caverns. In addition, there will be short steamboat trips down the Chesapeake Bay, with as low a rate as \$1.00 for the round trip, and in fact no end of pleasure to be commanded at practically nominal figures. From Baltimore to Washington and return, the round trip will only be a \$1.20, with trains at least every hour, and its half day's excursion of an hour's ride, with distance is but forty miles, and 3 o'clock trains make it in fifty minutes, some of them, and others in one hour. This enables frequent visits from one city to the other, and excursionists who prefer may make their headquarters in Washington, where the hotel accommodations for very multitudes. Baltimore is also exceedingly well provided with hotels, and in either city the regular rates will be strictly adhered to. To those who contemplate securing sleeping car accommodations en route will do write to B. & O. agents at this end, as regards any information which may be desired. The preparations for the grand Oriole festival in Baltimore are being pushed forward with great energy and upon a hitherto unprecedented scale. The mystic pageant on the night of September 18th will itself be worth a journey of a thousand miles or more to witness. Nothing approaching it in extent and grandeur was ever before attempted in the world. All three of the carnival nights will be strikingly brilliant as the programme is replete with novel features.

## Numbering the Streets.

One of the very important questions now being agitated by Bismarck's citizens is the establishment of lamp or corner posts on each street, giving the number or name of the street. The city is now gaining dimensions which demand some manner of guide for the numerous strangers, visitors and even citizens who may desire to travel about the metropolis to find friends or gain information. Letter carriers and messengers would, with the aid of street lamps, be enabled to expedite public and private communications sufficiently to repay the city for all expense of the improvement. It is expected that the city council will take some action in the matter at an early date.

## Tried for Working on Sunday.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—The four Reading railway laborers arrested here on Sunday, the 12th inst., upon a charge of illegally performing work by labor on that day, were given a hearing today. Testimony was offered to show that the work could not be accomplished on any other day of the week, in consequence of the frequent passage of trains, and the magistrate taking that view decided the work necessary and allowed the defendants to go.

## BISMARCK POLITICS.

Hon. Nelson Chance is interviewed on the Political Situation in the State of Ohio.

He Considers Republican Success and Democratic Wreck and Ruin Assured Beyond a Doubt.

Large Foraker Making a Brilliant Record as a Speaker and a Public Leader.

## An Entertaining Conversation.

Hon. Mahon Chance, of Fremont, Ohio, a brother of Capt. Chance, of Fort Lincoln, who arrived in Bismarck Tuesday evening, was interviewed by a TRIBUNE reporter Wednesday afternoon on the situation in Ohio. Mr. Chance, formerly United States consul to Nassau, and a delegate to the late republican state convention which nominated Judge Foraker for governor, is thoroughly versed in the politics of the country, and is one of the leaders in his state. The following is the interview:

Rep.—What are the prospects for republican success in Ohio this year?

Chance.—At the time of the nomination of the ticket the prospects were not very flattering, owing to the fact that the year before the democrats carried the state, and the German element had been arrayed against the republicans on account of the temperance legislation known as the Pond and Smith bill. Tien to add to the momentary chasm between us and the Germans the Scott law was passed last winter, levying a tax of \$100 on the sale of wine and \$200 on the general list of liquors. This law was declared constitutional by the supreme court, however, and when the people saw its influential effects in reducing the number of saloons in the state, diminishing its failures and at the same time paying into the treasury nearly \$2,000,000, they were convinced of the wisdom and benefits of the law, and in consequence

## REACTION HAS TAKEN PLACE.

Heretofore Ohio has had free trade in liquor, and since the temperance law have proven a source of benefit to all classes, leading democrats in every part of the state will give the ticket their support. Of the money paid into the state treasury under the Scott law, at least one-half is expended in public improvements. Thus the tendency has been to lessen the percentage of taxation on the general public, and as people like to see the "other man" pay the taxes, the republican party has made a vast gain in the passage of the act. Last year Gov. Foster, who is the champion of temperance legislation, was not sustained by the zeal and enthusiasm of the people, but they weighed his course in a cold and calculating manner. In this year's canvass

## THE PARTY IS UNITED

and is strongly in favor of the bill. The flood tide of Ohio democracy was reached last year, and the party's strength has been diminishing since. A greater change in public sentiment has been witnessed within the past nine weeks than was ever before known in the history of the state.

Rep.—What is Judge Hoadley's standing in the state?

Chance.—Judge Hoadley is a lawyer of ability and a gentleman of high character, but has never shown any capacity whatever as a political leader. Charges of bribery have been made against him and his friends, and no effort has been made to refute them. His admission that the nomination cost him \$50,000 has involved him in a controversy with Governor Foster, which has not been fairly met by him, and it is generally admitted that the governor has the best of the fight. Judge Hoadley has been obliged to explain his speeches; he has written letters and published cards, all with a view of defining his position, but

## HAS SIGNALLY FAILED.

The delegates to the democratic state convention were in favor of the nomination of Gen. Durbin Ward, but by questionable and corrupt methods he was defeated. General Ward was a life-long democrat, while Judge Hoadley is a recent convert, and his former speeches are now being republished as republican documents, and the "moss-backs" of the democratic party are very lukewarm in their enthusiasm. The opposition of the Cincinnati Enquirer is

## BITTER AGAINST HOADLEY.

as he is opposed to Mr. Pendleton whom a few days since he succeeded in defeating in a Cincinnati convention, and who was supposed to have been his candidate. The democratic success last year inspires them with the hope of victory in the coming election, while the struggle for Mr. Pendleton's successor is growing in bitterness daily. Hon. Henry B. Payne, of Cleveland, and Mr. Bookwater are aspirants, and their friends are everywhere engaged in a desperate fight for the nominations. This fact has caused divisions in their ranks which can not but result disastrously.

Rep.—What do the republicans think of the senatorial question?

Chance.—The republicans are free from any and all dissensions on that question. It is generally conceded that in the event of republican success, which I consider assured, Governor Foster will be the successor. However that may be, our people have not allowed it to become a disturbing factor in the canvass.

Rep.—What of Judge Foraker?

Chance.—He is a young man of fine ability and attainments, and no man in the state has a better record as a soldier and a judge. Since the beginning of the canvass he has risen in the estimation of the people. His speeches are models, replete with wit and humor, and have a dignity and power on the stump which has been surprising to his friends, while Judge Hoadley, with all his acknowledged ability and experience, has been a disappointment.

The canvass in the state will be commenced about the first of September and will be one of the most interesting political campaigns ever known in the state. Prominent speakers from every part of the country will participate. Ohio is pivotal on nothing, and republican success in '94 depends largely upon the result of this election. Indications point to a glorious success.

Mr. Chance, who is a fluent and able speaker, expects to enter into the campaign. He will remain in Bismarck a few days as the guest of his brother before returning to the Buckeye state.

## From Williamsport.

A number of parties from Williamsport were

in the city Tuesday and brought magnificent specimens of the crops in that section with them. The country around Williamsport is as fine for farming and general agricultural purposes as any in all the new northwest. Not only a special crop of the No. 1 hard grade is raised with phenomenal success, but hay, oats, barley, timothy and potatoes are very successfully cultivated. Emmons county bids fair to take the lead among the many agricultural counties of the territory, and Williamsport must and will be a city.

## To Parents.

The officials of the railroad at this point complain of the manner in which parents allow their children to play about the trains and the annoyance caused by the young urchins who insist on jumping off and from the moving cars. They have received orders to arrest any and all boys who may be caught on the cars or playing in the switch-yard, and it may be well to notify the parents before it is too late. This is a serious matter, as very often the indifference and lethargy of fathers and mothers is the cause of their brightest and most promising boy, or the crippling for life of the innocent, fair-haired child. Precautionary steps should be taken by the parents of Bismarck before some sad and terrible accident occurs, as there is a heavy youngsters continually playing about the yard.

## As Represented by the St. Paul One Price Clothing Store in Union

Price Clothing House in Union

300x.

Mountains of Clothing for the Citizens of the Capital City and the Entire Northwest.

New Goods Arriving Daily from the Firm's Extensive Manufacturing in New York City.

Go in and See Them.

An institution that Bismarck or any other flourishing city might well be proud of, is the wholesale and retail dry goods and clothing house of Sig Hansen & Bro., known as the St. Paul One Price Clothing Store. A TRIBUNE reporter strolled into the mammoth establishment yesterday morning, and found that the immense stock which has recently been shipped from New York, was inadequate to supply the increasing demand from all directions. Mr. Sig Hansen, who returned from New York but a few weeks since with a gigantic

## TRAIN LOAD OF CLOTHING,

hats and caps, boots and shoes, and all that is included in a thoroughly metropolitan wholesale and retail emporium, is compelled to return to the national metropolis this week to duplicate the late order and add new specialties to the inconceivably large number now on hand. The great sequel of Sig Hansen's unprecedented success in Bismarck, while selling at low eastern prices, is the fact that they manufacture all their own goods. The company's large manufacturing, tailoring, shipping house and general distributing point is 631 Broadway, New York city, and no house in the country sends out a better class of goods.

## THE BISMARCK STORE

is but a branch of the general wholesale house of New York, and is consequently filled with the choicest goods and latest styles. There is not a nook or corner in the spacious store room that is not filled with wares of some description. Among the principal specialties carried by these broad gauge dealers may be mentioned the Burt shoes and Wilson Bros. shirts, for both of which they are sole agents in the northwest. In suitings, everything from the wee toddling child's cute eye cut and pleated jacket to the portly alderman's dress coat is represented on the shelves. In

## CHILDREN'S SUITINGS,

their stock is equal to any in St. Paul or Minneapolis, while underwear abounds in countless variety and the finest quality. The well known Stetson hats are always to be found here, while the myriads of smaller fancy articles, such as neckties, silk handkerchiefs, scarf-pins, etc., are piled to the tops of great glass show cases. It is interesting to look back at the growth and development of Bismarck and discover that six years ago the St. Paul One Price Clothing House was the only store of the kind in the little hamlet. Sig Hansen was the pioneer of the trade in what is now the fair capital city; he has been the leading dealer for years, and he now stands unquestionably the

## PRINCE OF BANNER CITY CLOTHIERS.

The store is a credit to the city, and by extending its wholesale trade throughout the rapidly developing northwest is a perpetual advertisement to the metropolis. Mr. Joseph Hansen attends to the jobbing department and reports the trade increasing at a wonderful rate. A new feature will be introduced this winter, being the establishment of a California fur branch, and the fine goat and buck furs of that tropical clime will be made into gloves and mittens for the North Dakotians. If the business continues to increase at the present rate, additional room will be necessary to accommodate both the proprietors and the customers.

## Frisky's Panacea.

As a benefactor of humanity, no man deserves more prominence than our respected fellow townsman Frank Frisky. He who lends a helping hand to the weak and weary, the crippled and diseased, is the most worthy of all men. To relieve a pain-stricken mortal or ameliorate his sufferings is to gain that choicest and most precious jewel, the confidence and love of God and man. Frisky never fails to be on the alert for the purest and cleanest drugs, medicines and restoratives, and the large, remunerative business which he enjoys is proof of his claim on the public respect. Do you enjoy a sweet-scented, unadulterated, havana cigar? Go to Frisky. Do you want perfume, toilet articles, stationery and fancy novelties? Frank Frisky can supply you. In fact, Bismarck's panacea, as well as the most popular stationery and cigar store in the northwest, is the cozy little store on the corner of Fourth and Main streets, upon which is inscribed the name of Frank Frisky. Drop in and see him.

## Everything Brightening.

Register John Rea of the Bismarck land office returned from St. Paul Tuesday where he had been in the interest of Sterling, the bright little town sixteen miles east of the city. He succeeded in getting the town, taking a half interest. A new depot, platform and sidetracks will be put in immediately and a Sterling boom may confidently be expected. Mr. Rea says that the crops along the line are at least one hundred per cent better than was expected, and the increase in being credit on the great bulk of the people traveling over the road is worth millions to the territory. Mr. J. S. Pa-

## Black Small Pox Raging.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.—The surgeon general of the marine hospital service has received reports from Surgeon Main of Brownsville, Texas, from which it appears that black small pox is prevailing with great mortality in the towns of Tamato and Picoacana, Mexico. That yellow fever is reported at Tampico and Panama. Black small pox is prevalent in Guatemala, the victims being principally foreigners. There were 160 deaths from cholera in Sandionico Oaxaca during the month and seventy-seven deaths from yellow fever in Vera Cruz during the same month. Early in August there was a shower of thousands of fish and in Matamoros an earthquake at Petalika, causing twenty deaths and the destruction of thirty houses.

BARON DE MONTMONT, an Englishman of ancient lineage and small income, is said to have captured Miss Jennie Food of California.

CETEVATO wants Queen Victoria to make a full inquiry into the treatment he has received at the hands of her majesty's subjects.

CORALVILLE, Iowa, is exorcised over a sensation in the shape of a genuine wild man of the woods, whose capture has been sought in vain.

person one of Mr. Rea's home acquaintances and friends accompanied him to the city and will remain a few days.

## I. O. O. F.

At a special meeting of Golden Rule encampment No. 4, I. O. O. F., the following officers were regularly installed by D. D. G. P. Wm. Von Kuster: C. P.—E. M. Fuller, J. W.—Sig Hansen, Treasurer.—James H. Cotter, H. P.—John H. Bradt, S. W.—Frank Donkner, Scribe.—Wm. Von Kuster, J. S.—Valentine Schreck.

## To Parents.

The officials of the railroad at this point complain of the manner in which parents allow their children to play about the trains and the annoyance caused by the young urchins who insist on jumping off and from the moving cars. They have received orders to arrest any and all boys who may be caught on the cars or playing in the switch-yard, and it may be well to notify the parents before it is too late. This is a serious matter, as very often the indifference and lethargy of fathers and mothers is the cause of their brightest and most promising boy, or the crippling for life of the innocent, fair-haired child. Precautionary steps should be taken by the parents of Bismarck before some sad and terrible accident occurs, as there is a heavy youngsters continually playing about the yard.

## The Rules Governing the Inspection

of Grain in Dakota for the Insisting Year.

## Grain Inspection.

At a meeting of the board of grain inspectors for Dakota, held on the second day of August, 1893, the following rules governing the inspection of grain in the territory of Dakota for the year ending August 1, 1894, were adopted.

## SPRING WHEAT.

No. 1 Hard Spring Wheat—Shall be composed mostly of the hard varieties of spring wheat, which must be sound, well cleaned, and weigh not less than 58 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 1 Spring Wheat—Must be sound, well cleaned, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 2 Hard Spring Wheat—Must be sound and reasonably clean, composed mostly of the hard varieties of spring wheat, and weigh not less than 56 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 2 Spring Wheat—Must be sound and reasonably clean, and weigh not less than 56 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 3 Spring Wheat—Shall comprise all wheat fit for warehousing, not good enough for No. 2, weighing not less than 54 pounds to the measured bushel.

Rejected Spring Wheat—Shall comprise all wheat fit for warehousing, but too low in weight or otherwise unfit for No. 3.

Note—A wheat that is in a heating condition, or too damp to be considered safe for warehousing, or that contains any considerable admixture of foreign grade of weeds, or is badly bin burnt, whatever grade it otherwise might be, is pronounced "Condemned."

Rice—Wheat in no case be inspected higher than rejected.



# THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT

## THE GREAT ARRIVAL

### THE GREAT ARRIVAL

Every Nation, Time and Tongue, With Few Exceptions, is Credibly Represented.

A Happy, Uninterrupted, Rolling, Tri-lingual, Social, Crowd of California.

## A Short Visit.

The long-tailed, of much-written-about and only greatest international excursion party, under the personal supervision, shrewd direction and kindly care of Rufus Hatch, arrived in Bismarck Monday evening. Everybody knows Uncle Rufus, and as soon as the train was brought to a halt, the broad, smiling face of the former bear, but now the most powerful bull of the North Pacific market, was seen popping around, in every direction and casting bright

## CHEERING GLANCES AT ALL.

A TRIBUNE reporter found him leaning against a post in the Sheridan house, almost out of breath and perspiring profusely. He was, as usual, dressed in a flannel shirt, a coat and pants, and smoking cap, with a neatly fitting pair of shoes, and a boom article in his eye. For once in his life the fluent conversationalist was too busy to enter into an extended interview. He responded to a few questions and then whirled away like a cyclone to tell the agent about the train, give the conductor some instructions, ask the quartette to sing a song, shake hands with seven hundred people on the wing and reimburse the smoking fund of the commissary car. As he dashed through the door he fired the following at the reporter:

"I must say I have always believed that you have a country over four hundred miles square, and twenty-one million, one hundred and twenty thousand feet deep, and all you've got to do is to develop it. We are going through to the park, have been over two weeks on the road, and will return in about ten days when we will endeavor to stop over a day with you. Some of the party desire to get back home soon and will return as soon as they see the park."

The reporter then took a glance at the members of the company and he is frank to admit that

## EACH MAN IS A STAR.

There is not one of Mr. Hatch's guests who is not a gentleman of culture, brains and capital. They are here from every sea-washed shore on the globe with the exception of the olive-eyed, celestial, From England's gold-beaked cities and the highlands of Scotland, from the banks of the placid Rhine, the revolutionary dunes of the Emerald Isle, they have come to view the new northwest and see the wonders of the National Park. The following is a complete list of those comprising the party:

Rufus Hatch, New York.  
Lord Headley, registered from London, but whose full designation is Baron Charles, Mark, Alanson-Winn, of Ireland.  
Baron Albert Salvador, of Paris, diplomatic writer upon The Figaro.

Dr. Oscar Berggren, Vienna, Austria, political economist, correspondent of the Imperial Gazette, Vienna, and the Allgemeine Zeitung of Munich.

William Eardman, editor and proprietor of The London Morning Post, and Mrs. Hardman.

John M. LeSage, managing editor of the London Morning Post, and his wife.

John Neate, member of the bar, London, and his wife.

Mrs. J. H. Puleston and her daughter Alice, General and Mrs. Church.

H. D. Kimber and G. H. Cowle, distinguished capitalists of London.

Guy V. Bethell and S. W. Bethell, sons of the Hon. Slingsby Bethell, reading clerk of the House of Lords.

Stanley J. Stubbs.

Capt. Charles J. Easton.

Miss Sophia Robertson.

Miss Fannie Robertson.

Norman C. Robertson.

Miss Rosalie Gray and

Asahel Morris, all of London.

John H. Schmitz, of Amsterdam.

Geo. W. Matthies, a leading merchant of Amsterdam.

Prof. Paul Passy of Paris, who is sent over by the French government to study American institutions.

Herr Ernest Berger, of Berlin.

John Clay and Acam Darling, eminent scientists of Scotland.

H. Wells, an English royal engineer.

John Morris and Beschfort Weybridge, noted English barristers.

Joel Cook, of the Philadelphia Ledger, and American correspondent of the London Times, with Mrs. Cook.

John C. Wyman, Valley Falls, Rhode Island.

Thomas Mack, Boston.

Arnold B. Chace, Providence, R. I.

E. A. Quintard.

Dr. Ghislain Dorant.

F. J. Duppe.

Edmund S. Monroe.

Miss Maggie L. Woodruff.

Miss Eleanor W. Woodruff.

Miss Andrietta Gray.

Charles P. Sumner.

Felix G. De Fontaine, of the New York Herald.

M. G. Seckendorff, of the New York Tribune.

E. G. Dunnell.

Reinhold L. Zernman.

William Dennison.

George L. Ellard.

George Crouch.

William Walsh and

Asley W. Cole.

F. A. White, of the Albany Evening Express.

E. S. Dunwell, of the New York Times.

W. Scott Smith, Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Asley W. Cole, New York city.

Dr. J. H. Hollister, wife and daughter, Chicago.

Webb M. Samuels, St. Louis.

Mr. Cole, private secretary for Mr. Hatch has charge of the party and looks after the managing details of the excursion. He is a very competent and obliging gentleman.

After a short season of conversation, politeness and introduction, Mr. Hatch retired to his car in company with Governor Orway, and the latter

was formally introduced to a large number of the visitors. The governor gave the strangers a brief history of Dakota's growth, and after a few pleasant anecdotes by Rufus, the large audience of Bismarck and excursionists were entertained by a few songs which the quartette rendered with epistolary effect.

John C. Wyman, of Rhode Island, one of the best orators of the country, being in the party was called for and responded as follows:

"Citizens of Dakota, and I am proud to say fellow citizens, it is with pleasure that I greet you here in the capital city of Dakota. It is gratifying to know that after traveling westward two thousand miles the same flag floats over us and every man who lives within the vast territory of Dakota is ready to defend its sacred folds. I have just listened to a short conversational speech from your governor, and I am astonished at the wonderful improvements you have made. As we travel over these ever-widening prairies with their golden grain we become more impressed with the truth of the prediction of a few years ago, that here in this mighty territory will be the dominant power of the country. Here is a country that is the wonder of all the political commonwealths of the earth, and who can doubt that your territory, which is building railroads with such wonderful rapidity, making counties every month as large in themselves as many of the New England states, producing such grand crops and building cities as by magic, is yet to be the empire state of the Union."

A deafening uproar was then caused by the call for Rufus Hatch, each man in the audience giving vent to his vocal machinery in emphasizing the word "Uncle." Mr. Hatch responded, as follows:

"Friends of Dakota: I might have made a few remarks this evening, but I wrote that speech for Mr. Wyman, and he has stolen my thunder. This much can be said, however, I told these people, when I traveled through England, Ireland, Germany and other European nations, that Dakota was a great country. Thinking that they might doubt my word, I have brought them out here to see for themselves, and when they return, if they say nothing mean of us, we will be happy. I would enjoy to kiss you, but they say a delay of the train would be expensive to the company, and as I am a stockholder, I prefer to have it move on. I am tired now, and sleepy too, so I will bid you all good night, to leave for about ten days, when I will see you again."

A good impression was made upon the party during the short stay here, and everything was as merry as a school of marriage bells. The excursionists hurrahed for Governor Orway and the capital city, and the Bismarckers in turn gave three cheers for Messrs. Hatch and Wyman and the entire party, when they pulled out for the west.

A beautiful dilemma.

A soul-harrowing story entirely too good to keep.

A South Dakota Editor's Lucriferous and Lucriferous.

A Rich Story.

There are times in the life of every journalist when, as a faithful chronicler of the news, he comes into possession of items which he must publish and yet where he thinks it politic to suppress names. The proprietor of a name used in a certain item might feel it his Christian duty to inaugurate a reform, and might in his ungovernable rage seek out the author and endeavor to do a little missionary work with a club, and then the writer would feel called upon to throw the features of the aggrieved party into such a state of unrecognizable confusion that upon his return home his wife would refuse to receive him into her arms and confidence unless he could establish his identity beyond a reasonable doubt before a circuit judge and a jury of twelve competent citizens. The heart of the writer feels as sore as a defeated politician over the necessity of telling the following story, yet yet it goes him on and he must obey its dictates:

A good and worthy deacon, who publishes a bright little paper down in South Dakota, happened into Bismarck the other day when the capital commissioners met to consider the bids for the erection of the capital building, and when the award was made the Christian editor came to the TRIBUNE office to write a special embodying the facts to his paper. At the same time he wrote a note to his wife, and asking for an envelope he sealed, as he supposed, his wife's letter, and deposited it in the postoffice. Then he rushed to the telegraph office, threw a folded paper down on the counter, told the manager it was a special to his paper, asked him to rush it through, and walked out.

After he had gone, Manager Draper opened the special (?) and approached the eastern wire. As he began to peruse it a puzzled look spread over his usually stoical features, and then he began to laugh. The special read:

BISMARCK, Aug. 17th.

DEAR WIFE:—I have nothing of interest to communicate except that the pair of socks I wore away are becoming important in their advances and are encroaching their attentions upon the public, hence you had better do up another pair in a newspaper and mail them to me at St. Paul. My appetite is ravenous as usual. Landlords up this way have called the attention of other guests to this apparent truth. I leave for home tomorrow. Boil a fresh ham and believe me yours faithfully.

As soon as Draper had got done laughing and had slipped his ribs into place he started out to find the good deacon. He was found leaning in prayer at a private seance of editors and was astounded, at his careless work. A postoffice clerk was aroused from his dreamy slumbers, the special recovered, and matters were soon righted. The special no doubt reached the paper in time and the deacon's feet will probably engulf themselves in a pair of clean socks at St. Paul as per the mapped out programme.

A TEXAS paper tells this cheery tale of the experiments school of medicine: "A woman came to a prominent physician and asked for a remedy for her husband's rheumatism. The doctor gave her a prescription and said: 'Get that prepared at the drug store and rub it well over your husband's back. If it does any good, come and see me know. I've got a touch of the rheumatism myself.'"

"Partly," said the president, as the wagon gave a frightful lurch, "Phillip, do those Yellowstone people have any mantel-pieces?" "Why, I suppose so," said the hero. "But why do you puzzle me with a conundrum like that at a time like this?" "Oh," returned the president, "I was only wondering how, if those people should have no mantel-pieces, we are to get anything like our regular meals."—Sheridan's Diary.

Extracts from Circular Issued by Assistant General Manager in Regard to Running of Trains.

The Greatest Caution to be Observed and Every Thing to be Careful of in the Dismissal of Specials.

Rules to be Observed.

Fargo Argus: Superintendent of transportation, J. T. Odell, of the North Pacific railroad, has issued a long letter of instructions to the division superintendents on the eastern portion of the North Pacific road, informing them of the manner in which the excursion of President Villard is to be run on their divisions. Mr. Odell states that as the party will be composed of many of the most distinguished people both of this country and the old world, it is desired that every precaution be taken to insure the rapid and safe transportation of the members; in consequence of special rolling stock having to be secured, and the fact that the date of arrival in St. Paul will not be known until shortly before the trains are there, it has been impossible to frame a time card for the occasion, and the excursion train will be run as a special in four sections of ten palace coaches each.

Upon every section a telegraph operator with climber, and a relay battery is to be; also an experienced car repairer with necessary tools. These are to be changed on each division and no passes are required as they will be regarded as train men.

The division superintendents and the superintendents of road bed and bridge foremen of each division will accompany the train over their departments, but no two of these officials shall be on the same section of the train.

If the trains pass over divisions at night time all telegraph offices shall be open and operators at their posts. At each of these offices the "holding" signal shall be dropped immediately after the departure of the first section and thirty minutes shall elapse before the next section is signalled forward; this shall be done with each portion of the train until all have passed. At all non-telegraphic stations and along switches a watchman shall be stationed with white and red flags for the day and white and red lanterns for night, a correct time-piece and, torpedoes; he shall examine each section before the train arrives, see that it is in shape and signal the train ahead with his white flag or lantern; then place the red flag or lantern in position and not allow the next section to pass until thirty minutes are up, when he may signal it forward.

This train shall be given "position orders" by the train dispatcher, as it shall have the right of way. No more freight trains shall be started on the day of the arrival of the excursion than is necessary. Construction and repair trains shall be kept off the track all day. Passenger trains must be sidetracked for this special, and not allowed to move until all of these specials are past, unless some are behind over thirty minutes and the advance of the passenger will not interfere with the remaining sections.

The speed of this train shall not exceed twenty-five miles per hour, switches must be approached with train under control, and if no signal is seen or watchman on hand the train must be stopped and a man sent ahead to ascertain the condition of the switch. Every section foreman shall send a man over his section before the passage of the special. The division bridge foreman shall examine every bridge and treat three days before the time of the arrival of the train.

It is especially desired that not only the safety and quick transportation of the party be seen to by employees, but that every yard and portion of the track be clear, snow fences piled up, old ties either burnt or packed in piles, and it is further requested, that employees pay special attention to all details and instructions given about this party.

The division superintendents have given instructions by means of circulars to each class of employees, and it is desired to have the railroad buildings, as far as possible, decorated, and all means taken to give the visitors as good an impression as possible of this great northwestern country.

List of Letters.

List of Letters remaining uncalled for in the Bismarck, D. T., postoffice for the week ending Saturday, August 18, 1883.

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Bunker L. 2  
Branch Georgia  
Biggerstaff C. T.  
Baughman J. H. 2  
Bryant James H. 2

Cook C. J.  
Crain Ben  
Crockett Charles  
Crosby J. D.  
Caldwell J. Jos V.  
Clark Robert  
Clark Wm.

Derrington M. C.  
Darrrough Josiah  
Dorsett E. 2  
Erickson Miss Gun-  
litt L.  
Folker S. A.  
Freeman Dr. J. W. 4  
Fisher G. D.  
Fisher G. D.

Grassy John  
Goldstark S.  
Gregory Annie S.  
Harris Wm.  
Hazen Robt.  
Holland Mrs. Mary  
Holliman James A.  
Hillman Chas.  
Hillman Annie

Irvine John B.  
Jackson Shelby  
Kyle Wm.  
Kristiansen John  
Kenne C. 3  
Lilly W. G.  
Lynes Daniel  
McGillis Neil J.  
Medias John  
Meintze Fred  
Owen Hunt  
Ollman Frank  
Parker Edward  
Robinson James A.  
Randall J. M.  
Sanders Thomas  
Sullivan J. E.  
Stewart Miss Melia

Temple I. V.  
Temple Hadden  
White J. D.  
If not called for in thirty days they will be sent to Dead Letter office, Washington, D. C. In calling for the above please say "Advertised and give date of issue."  
C. A. LOUSHER, Postmaster.

## THE VILLAGE PARK.

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Hillman Chas.  
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Jackson Shelby  
Kyle Wm.  
Kristiansen John  
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C. A. LOUSHER, Postmaster.

# A LIVE TOWN

Such is Washburn, center of the valley north of Bismarck, on a level plateau overlooking the Missouri river, and surrounded by a vast district of farming lands of unsurpassed fertility. There is every indication that Washburn is to become a great city.

Among the other important institutions which have been established there is a \$30,000 flouring mill, a large saw mill, a large brick and tile works, and a large distillery. The country and country are everywhere. Many now ever are looking for the rugged edge of a certain and certain, and will not let on that the country is gone and it is everlasting.

THE BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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## Summons.

TERMINAL OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, ss. District Court, Third Judicial District.

Charles W. Darling, Joseph A. Bowman, James W. Raymond, Henry T. Wells, Salathiel M. Scamling, vs. Mary E. Morris, Charlotte E. Stee, Rosa P. Vincent, Frank Steele, Jr., Frances McCauley, Sarah S. Willsie, Caroline H. Addison.

The territory of Dakota to the above named defendants.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which was filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the third judicial district, in and for the county of Burleigh and territory of Dakota, on the 10th day of August, 1883, and is now on file therein, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in Fargo in Cass county, Dakota territory, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, except the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Plaintiff's Attorneys, Fargo, Dakota, Territory. Dated August 4, 1883.

To the above named defendant and each of them.

The subject of the above action is the north half (1/2) and the southeast quarter (1/4) of section 21, township 14 N., range 80 W., in Burleigh county, Dakota, and the object of the action is to obtain partition of said property among the parties to the said action, and to their rights.

THOMAS & BENTON, August 4, 1883. 10-16 Plaintiff's Attorneys.



## NEWS NUGGETS.

OSCAR WILDE is said to be dressed like a gentleman this trip.

DE LESSERS calls his new baby by the soulful and euphonious name of "Jack."

A MOVEMENT is on foot to bring the remains of the ark from Ararat to Chicago.

A PHILADELPHIA baby, only one year old, can dance a jig with dexterity and grace.

THIS is one of the best motives ever followed: Never trouble trouble until trouble troubles you.

A WRITER from an eastern watering place says bangs are very handy to cover up the mosquito bites.

QUITE a number of eastern museums now exhibit the only original blackies worn by John Brown.

AND now Sullivan, the slugger, aspires to be a politician. He should join issues with John Kelly.

FORTY-FIVE carloads of peaches have reached New York and undertakers are rubbing their hands in glee.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN has purchased a team of Kentucky blooded horses to amuse him in his last declining years.

IT has become fashionable at Long Island to hunt snakes. They are not sought for at saloon bars, but in the grassy fields.

DELIA TRIBUNE, A Connecticut journalist describes how it feels to be struck by lightning. He probably had his salary raised.

EV-TREASURER FRANCIS E. SPINNER is rusticated at Guilford, Vt. Fish bite at his aquarium where all other wriggles fall.

PHILADELPHIA girls play leap frog and cut the acquaintance of all young men except peeping at them through cracks in the fence.

HELLO! Here's another change in fickle fashion. It is now announced that paniers are on the increase. They used to be on the small of the back.

NINE cranks of the Washington insane asylum are to play a game of base ball with nine cranks, with nine professional at knights of the diamond field.

INSTEAD of being good and preparing for death, an Alabama lady, in the 101st year of her age, writes funny poetry for a local paper in that section.

SENATOR VEST, of the presidential party, spends his evenings in playing poker with the Indian guides. Continues business with pleasure, as it were.

A STALL in a London fair for the building of a church, behind which were "some of the most lovely specimens of transatlantic beauty," was destroyed to the sale of American drinks.

TELEGRAPH official to new lineaments: "Here, you; that last operator we engaged don't even know the alphabet. Go out and cut the wire he was working on."—Philadelphia News.

AN aged rag picker in Cincinnati, named M. L. Bloom, had \$1,300 taken from his clothing by a man to whom he gave lodging. This knocked the profits from at least a month's labor.

A TEXAS woman ninety-nine years of age has just married her seventh husband and starts out again followed by the wishes of friends that she may long live and revel in conjugal bliss.

AN exchange says that Rocky Mountain kids are served at Colorado hotels and are delicious. If they look as dirty as some of the kids hereabouts their deliciousness can be very aptly questioned.

A YORUBA woman in an Ohio town has married her brother's wife's father. When last seen she was busy with a compass and a dictionary trying to study out what relation she was to herself.—Peck's Ban.

AUTHORS, journalists, artists, soldiers and one actor were among the guests at the Prince of Wales' recent garden party at Marlborough House. With these exceptions the company was distinguished one.

DID you ever think what you would do if you had Vanderbilt's income?—Norristown Register. Well, no; but we've often wondered what Vanderbilt would do if he had our income.—Amsterdam Sentinel.

FORGIVEN, candidate for governor of Ohio, used to wash, iron, milk, cook and spin when he was a boy. If he fails to be elected, and is out of a job, he can come out to Bismarck and make a good salary as a hired girl.

FAIRMAN law courts are not over polite to the fair sex. A lady witness in a Strasburg court who had sworn to the ownership of only twenty-six summers, when, in reality, she was the happy possessor of twice that number, was indicted for perjury.

ETHEL FIELD describes a hunt in which the presidential party lately engaged in the wilderness, resulting in the slaying of what was thought to be a brace of jack rabbits. Further investigation established the fact that they were healthy, edoniferous polecats.

OF a party of tourists who left Bismarck on horseback for a jaunt in the hills, every one came back sore and lame, with but a single exception. It was an exchange of horse and frequent editorial backs had rendered his cuticle callous.

ONE of the men who know it all, rather too awfully Miss Georgia Cayvon's breath in the Luxembourg gallery, the otherday, by explaining to her that a certain picture of Christ and the Magdalen was "Our Lord pardoning the adulterous woman."

A California cemetery a large monument stood over the grave of a man whose relatives were dead. A woman had boldly removed to her own lot, placed off its inscription, and had it lettered again to suit the mortuary requirements of her family.

IT has been proved by the Churchmen to be historically true that the Puritans in Cromwell's time gave to a child the name of "If-Christ-had-not-died-for-the-sinners-but-died-for-the-damned-Barebones." He became a member of parliament, and all his names were dropped except the last; but he was familiarly known as "Darned Barebones."

AN exchange says that a glass of beer in Helena, M. T., costs twenty-five cents. It also costs twenty-five cents there to get your boots shined. The average Helenaite who wakes up in the morning with only two bits in his pocket is racked by a desperate struggle between his feeling of personal pride and his sense of duty to his maker.

TWENTY FIVE years ago a young lady of this town had a singular dream. She consulted a dream book and learned that she would have four husbands before she reached the age of thirty. This made her rather independent and she is now an old maid of forty-two and has never had a beau. Some dream books are not as reliable as they might be.—Norristown Herald.

DURING fifteen years fifty libel suits with damages aggregating \$2,000,000, have been brought against the Baltimore American, and the paper has paid only \$500 to the distressed complainants. That's about as good, as going into business and failing on a basis of one-quarter of one per cent, says Burdette. Say that a newspaper isn't a good commercial investment.

A Missouri editor says to a rival: "Oh, you dirty whelp, you poor, crawling, creeping viper; you dirty scum of the dirty, stinking, stagnated swamp; you mean, big, awed, bald, slicked, knock-kneed, bow-legged, banded, snaked, pup; lost as you are to honesty, to principle, to justice, to common decency, do you imagine that you can rule God's country—the hills? Go back into the cesspool from which you crawled and there remain. Don't come out of your den to abuse respectable people." There appears to be something wrong between these two gentlemen.

OVER \$900 have already been raised for a county fair at Grand Forks.

## THE COMPLETION OF THE NORTH PACIFIC

How the completion of the North Pacific is regarded.

The question of the admission of Alaska.

And the social life in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(Special.)—Great interest is manifested throughout the eastern states regarding the speedy completion of the North Pacific railroad. There is really more excitement of good feeling than there was when the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific were connected and made one continuous highway across the continent. Then we were at war among ourselves and the settlement of questions arising out of the civil strife were paramount to all other matters of a public nature. Now we are at peace and a period of prosperity such as the country has never witnessed before is upon us. When the Southern Pacific was completed the country was emerging from the effects of the panic that had prostrated the energies of the people for half a decade or more, and there was but little inclination for adventure or investment on its latitude. The Southern Pacific, besides, ran through an old country, so to speak, where the Spaniard had dwelt for centuries and made no developments. Its geographical features were known, its population sparse and heterogeneous, and there was little about it to attract men of enterprise from the great centers of wealth and business. With the North Pacific the conditions are different. The country is new and fresh in its occupancy by the men now bringing it under the influence of civilization, and those men do not have a race effect in energy to contend with. The soil is rich, the minerals varied and the products of all kinds incommensurate in value. And this leads me to remark, before I forget it, that the exhibit to be made of cereals and minerals by the North Pacific railroad company at the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition promises to eclipse in the public interest any other display that may be made, that great show of the products of the country.

Besides all this the North Pacific was the original line in conception. Whitney had evolved the idea of a railroad from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound before we acquired the territory over which the great Pacific Central line is built. This fact has had a permanent lodgment in the American mind, and has never failed to excite the public interest. It was a grand idea and will link Whitney's fame forever with the history of the origin and construction of transcontinental railroads.

ADMISSION OF DAKOTA.

Another matter of great interest here is the admission of Dakota as a member of the Union—the thirty-ninth state. The proposition will be opposed by the Democratic House of Representatives unless a territory Democratic in politics is admitted at the same time. Democrats do not relish the idea of two additional republican members of the senate which they would have the recognition of Dakota. They would admit that, with its abominable polygamy, two Democratic plural-wedded senators, and three Democratic votes in the electoral college, rather than Dakota should come in alone, either as a whole or divided with reference to an additional state now known as the Territory of Dakota. A great mistake was made in 1876 in the admission of Colorado; that without the three electoral votes of that state it would have been impossible for the republicans to have elected their ticket that year, and the contest may be just as close in 1894 as it was in 1876. At any rate they do not want to give the republicans any advantages. No matter what the wants of Dakota may be, and whether the interests of its people would be best promoted by changing their political condition from that of a territory to a state, they must be prepared for being repulsed unless some territorial community of democrats can be found who are anxious to assume the duties and responsibilities of statehood. The interests of the party must be catered for in preference to the welfare of the people. They will look to the party and the country after the fact, and the question is likely to produce more discussion during the approaching session than the tariff will, for the democrats will handle the tariff question very gingerly. They cannot take any definite action on that without losing votes, and are precursors, in their estimation, at this time.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The records of the general land office place Dakota in the lead of all the states and territories in the disposition of the public lands. Minnesota appears to be next, especially in cash rates, while next in order comes Louisiana and Florida. There is one section that rivals the extreme north and the extreme south in the rapidity of the absorption of the public domain. As to Louisiana I have no personal knowledge, but in Florida I know that the settlement and development of the country keep pace with the clearing of the government land. The Louisiana land purchases are principally for the cypress and yellow pine timber. I am told, while others are devoted to rice and sugar. The sugar interest is growing rapidly in Louisiana, as it is in Florida, but there is much land purchased in Florida for the purpose of growing citrus fruits. A joint stock company organized in Washington have secured 6,000 acres in compact form in the southern part of the state for orange culture mainly, while Senator Blaine is partner in another recent purchase of 10,000 acres on the north coast which will be devoted principally to lemons. New Jersey parties have bought largely on the lower Atlantic coast and on the adjacent keys and planted coconuts, while native Floridians and other southerners have taken possession of many of the islands on the edge of the peninsula for cocoanut and pine apple growing. Our diversified country gives us on the extreme north enormous yields of that which constitutes the staff of life, and on the extreme south the same proportionate product of health-preserving luxuries.

THE GOVERNMENT AT WASHINGTON STILL LIVES.

Just now Washington is considered dull. The interest in the completion of the North Pacific is absent, but "the government at Washington still lives." The \$1,200 clerk, under the beneficent influence of civil service reform, boldly assumes responsibilities and keeps the republic abreast of the proudest nations of the earth. Nobody would know that the commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces was here had he not no force to command and had left no act to act in his stead in case of emergency. Nobody, however, fears domestic insurrection or foreign invasion. The government of the United States is not a government of the people, and as easy as a wagon going down hill. It only needs a little guiding to keep the smooth roads, and the \$1,200 clerk has a steady lookout for stumps and things. All we want is for congress to assemble in time to make appropriations for next year, and the congress, the president and the supreme court can go to the seashore, to the Yellowstone or to Mexico, and leave the civil service commissioners and the efficient and faithful \$1,200 clerk in full charge of the machine.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

politically it is lively in the line of improvements. Numerous and costly buildings are in course of construction for residence purposes, many of which are owned by men of wealth who to their place of abode each winter for political considerations or for the sake of educational opportunities afforded their families. Washington is also a resort for capitalists, especially during the sessions of congress, and many of the great business enterprises of the country are organized here. Aside from the expenditures of money for elegant residences, vast sums are spent in the improvement of streets and the extension of the parking system which already so beautifies the city and makes it delightful with shade. There is a absolutely no necessity

for anyone to leave Washington in the summer for the purpose of finding a cool retreat. That is right here. With the exception of a few hot days in July the summer has been very pleasant and there has been much less of an exodus to seaside and mountain than in former seasons.

A ROOM FOR ARTIST.

The New York Herald has started a boom for President Arthur and Gov. Porter of Indiana, as the republican national ticket for 1888. Unfortunately for both gentlemen the Herald's advocacy of their fitness is a positive calamity to them. Its support has been an injury to every presidential aspirant since Seymour's nomination, and if these gentlemen are really serious in their desires to be considered candidates the Herald should be persuaded to let them alone. Gov. Porter was here last week, and in conversation with the writer, announced his intention of spending a year or two in Europe with his family on the expiration of his term of office. He declared he had no further political aspirations—that his ambition was satisfied in being elected governor of his native state at a time when it was thought that no republican could succeed—that he had seen in public life more or less since 1853, and felt like retiring permanently from politics.

Prominent Indiana politicians here, however, say there is more in the association of the names of Arthur and Porter than what may be adduced from the Herald's editorials—that the combination is seriously thought of as one of the strongest and best that can be made. This is an inside view of what may be desired, probably, which outsiders will specify dissolve when presented to them in connection.

BARTON.

After a Doctor or a Minister.

"Contributed."

"The judge and the clerk were taking a short walk, considering it necessary for health to take a little exercise after the exhausting mutuality labor which is continually thrust on them—and nearing one of the elegant hotels, for which the capital city is noted, they were stopped by a person who, in a hurried manner, and with bated breath, exclaimed: 'Are either of you gentlemen acquainted in the city?'"

"I am," said the judge.

"I want a doctor or a minister mighty quick," said the party.

"I am a giver of good advice, and this gentleman is a healer of noted ability," said his honor in his calm and convincing manner.

"Come with me for God's sake," said the messenger.

So we went with him, trusting that we would be protected, if he was trying to run some confidence game on us. The messenger led us into the hotel, to room 278, where we found a man lying on the bed apparently fast sinking into that dreamless condition that knows no waking. The clerk approached the couch and examined the patient. To the best of the clerk's judgment the party had been run through a threshing machine and had then been placed near the horse power and the horses had stamped him until he was beyond recognition by his best friend.

"My friend," he said, "you are in a very dangerous condition and you had better prepare for the worst. This worthy man can give you some good advice which may be of service to you in your present condition," and he pushed the judge forward toward the bedside of the mangled remains.

The remains opened his eyes and stared fixedly at the judge.

"You are fast fading into that condition in which you will be unable to enjoy the good society of Bismarck boomers and excursionists to the National Park, and may soon cross the tinged waters of the dark river Styx, and it behooves you to think upon your future estate and your present great extremity. What has brought you to this dreadful condition?"

"Well, it wasn't much," he said, "only had a fight with another fellow."

"Only had a fight?" said the adviser, "I should think you had. You are a sight to behold. What will your friends say? What will your wife say—if you have one?"

"What will my wife say?" said the injured one. "Look here!" he said, and groaning he rolled over and with great effort, getting his hands in his pocket, he brought out a piece of a nose and ear and the first joint of a finger. "What do you suppose the other fellow's wife will say?" and he laid back gently and contentedly on the bed.

"Come, judge," said the clerk, "this man is all right, and as soon as he gets able to get into court you can persuade him to contribute to the school fund." And we left, his honor hailing the chief as we walked down the street and cautioning him to be sure and run the man in as soon as he was able to be around.

JUNIOR.

Imposing Ceremonies.

One of the proudest days for Bismarck will be when the corner stone of the capitol is laid by President Arthur, of the United States, and President Villard, of the North Pacific road. The fifth day of September has been designated as the time for the important ceremonies, as that is the day the distinguished gentlemen mentioned are expected to meet here. Aside from these two large parties, Rufus Hatch will be urged upon to join in the festivities with his immense congregation of world-scattered dignitaries. Special trains will be run from all important points along the road, and it is estimated that at least 15,000 people will be in the city on that day. It is believed the business men and citizens of Bismarck to make necessary preparations for the reception of the many notables with proper recognition and attention.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Bismarck's high school is now in process of construction, and will soon begin to loom up all its grandeur. Located in the center of the block between Fourth and Fifth streets and avenues "B" and "E," it commands a splendid view of the surrounding country, including Ft. Lincoln and Capitol Hill, and will be one of the most conspicuous edifices in the city.

Eight teams and twenty men were engaged on the excavation yesterday, and a large number of horses and men are hauling brick. The grounds are 300 feet square, and will be designed with ample play grounds and beautified with shade trees. It will be two stories high, with a basement, heated by steam and provided with all modern appliances. A day will be set apart for the laying of the corner stone by the Masonic fraternity, and all societies and citizens will be invited to participate in the ceremonies.

Mrs. PLEASANT HENDERSON, charged by her husband with having committed adultery with Judge Craig, of the Illinois supreme court, is thus described: Rather stout, she is still a magnificent type of woman, whose face and figure smack more of the magnificent than of the beautiful. Her face is not fair; it is charming. Her keen, black eye, fringed with long lashes, and surrounded by finely penciled eye brows, flashes at you, whether it is accompanied by the jolly ring of her laughter or the awful bitterness of her sharp and terrible tongue. She is a woman with a temper; you see that at once. And if you are a prudent man you seek rather to excite her rishles than to disturb the ferocious demon that seems ready to spring upon you from those jetty eyes.

## THE BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

The Dakota Capitol of Dakota to be built by Charles Thomson, of Bismarck.

Employ an Immense Force of Men and Machinery.

Utilizing the Light of Day, the Will.

As a Consequence the Night by Electric Light.

The Bids.

The capital commission has a five session Friday and transacted a large amount of important business. A number of bids were submitted, all of which were backed by the most responsible of contractors. A great many points of merit and cement were considered with a view to securing a well constructed building for the territory. The following are the bids submitted:

Chas. W. Thompson, Bismarck, on main building, \$97,600.

E. S. Logan, Chicago, \$99,000.

O. S. Weaver, Bismarck, \$1,474,000.

Agnew & Cox, Chicago, building with wings, \$227,200; main building, \$102,210.

Thomas Johnson, whole building, \$246,346; main building, \$122,494.00.

Hennessy Bros., Chicago, whole building, \$251,195; main building, \$123,250.

Mr. Thompson's bid being by far the lowest for the erection of the main building, it was accepted, upon the condition that he would enter into a good and sufficient bond, in accordance with the law and the requirements of the commission. Although the bids were opened at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, no decision was arrived at until the next evening, and the commission adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Thompson was immediately sought by a representative of the press to whom he stated that he would, as soon as the contract was signed, ship a large amount of brick, terra cotta and other building material from Sims, and would employ all the men that could be put upon the grounds. He estimates that over

FIVE HUNDRED MEN

will be at work night and day, and that until electric light can be provided the work will progress with the aid of torches. Between three and four million of brick are to be used, two millions of which will be purchased from the Bismarck yards. A large amount of glazed brick and terra cotta of the Sims manufacture will be used, and the entire front will be of pressed brick. The rail track to the grounds is now completed and will soon be in constant use.

THE GROUNDS

will be plain but beautiful, as all who have visited Madison, Wis., well know. The plans of the Wisconsin capitol have been adopted, with such changes as may be deemed advisable by the commission. Eight roads will intersect the grounds, four of which will run diagonally to the corners and the remaining four meeting the sides of the grounds at right angles. Now will the laborer rejoice and the merchant smile, and Bismarck will boom as she has never boomed before.

Iron Mines on the Missouri.

The Missouri valley has long been famed for its wealth and diversified resources, and now comes the story that there lies imbedded in the western banks below Bismarck a rich and inexhaustible iron mine. Several gentlemen who have been exploring through this section, informed a Bismarck Tribune reporter that they had discovered pieces of iron ore weighing from fifteen to twenty pounds, which had been washed out of the banks by the rushing waters. It is well known that iron abounds throughout North Dakota and especially in the sand about Bismarck. The artificial stone company is rejoicing over this fact, as it enables them to make the very best of their sandstone, and gives them a more durable material than can be made any where else in the northwest. But if iron abounds in as large quantities as is represented by those who have just returned from down river, before many months iron mining will be one of the greatest industries of Dakota. Thus it is that every day adds new honors to this wonderful land, and impresses one more fully with the belief that Dakota will be the richest and most powerful of all America's bright galaxy of states.

Pointed Talk in the Commons.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—During the session of the Commons today Gladstone took occasion to remark what he termed the habitual violence of language used by Healy, home ruler for Monaghan county. He said Healy's utterances deserved the severest reprobation as they were calculated to stimulate a national hatred which it had been Gladstone's desire to mitigate and if possible extinguish. He regretted that Healy had placed the wrongs of Ireland as an excuse for his remarks. While Gladstone was speaking he was frequently interrupted by Biggar, home rule member for Cavan county. The chairman finally notified Biggar that if he did not desist he would name him to the house.

Headley, in responding to Gladstone, was very defiant. He declared there was a state war between England and Ireland which would become a physical war if Ireland had the power to engage in the struggle. Ireland, he said, wanted justice, and not appeals to fine sentiments.

A Postal Law.

Very few people know that a letter mailed in a hotel envelope which fails to reach the person addressed, is sent at once to the dead letter office, notwithstanding the ten days' return notice on the corner. If you stop at a hotel and use one of its envelopes always mark out the name and insert your own if you want your letter again if it fails to reach the person addressed.—Advertiser.

A letter having a hotel card upon it can in no instance be returned to the writer. A letter with a printed card if not called for in ten days return to E. H. By, Sheridan House, would be sent to the dead letter office if not delivered. Hotel men who want their letters returned, if not called for must omit mention of their business in the card ordering its return.

Typographical.

The Bismarck typographical union, which is in a very flourishing condition, received its charter Friday morning, upon which appeared the names of the charter members. It is a handsome specimen of the art preservative and the adjuncts of thought are proud of it. The union will soon give a social, and those who will be fortunate enough to receive invitations will be fortunate to receive a newspaper, a type-setting reception. The printers of Bismarck are credited to representatives of the great fraternity, and are entitled to the highest success.

Dan Williams, of Williamsport, Emmans county, is arranging for the establishment of a newspaper at that point.

## THE BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

A Good Healthy Smile Is a Center Anywhere.

It is the Medicine That We all Take to Ease.

Peck's Sun.

A paper called The Golden Rule, has an article on smiles which contains the following: "The world is suffering from smiling faces. The age is too intense in the business direction, too fiery in the social lines, too sarcastic in its political tendency, too aimless in its religious life, too heartless in its literature. The world needs more smiles and fewer frowns, more sunshine and less lightning. It costs nothing to show a smile to play restfully upon the features when tracing or voting, when talking or reading. It pays infinitely more than it costs in friendship, in finance, in individual growth. We can win more people by a smile than we can scare by a frown, just as the sunshine grows more trees than the lightning shatters."

No paragraph ever contained more truth than the above. A good, healthy smile, one that comes natural, without being sent for, or coaxed, one that seems to bubble up among the cymles like the water at the bottom of a spring, showing pearly teeth like the little pebbles thrown up by the water of the spring, a smile that goes rippling along the face like the aforesaid water among the canyons and water courses, one that is as easy to show as more to the world than a gold mine. Who is there in the world who has not been made better by a smile? A smile is a good tender where, and a person who smiles naturally, is as safe from harm as it is possible to be. No one who grows tired of their smiles, sick of the world, and ready to give up the battle, can be strengthened, and made ready for the fight of another day by a smile, if it comes without being sent for. One man with a good natural smile, can go into a crowd of grumbling, growing, business men, who think the country is all going to the dogs, and change the whole atmosphere in ten seconds. A man with a good smile can stop a fight between angry men, when police-men would fail. The smile of a good woman, when she comes upon a party of gossipers of her own sex, will change the subject in a moment, and make her the center of interest. Sometimes we think it would pay a city to hire more smiling faces and less policemen to keep the peace. With a sincere good, natural, smiling walking around, going into places where men were likely to go in a hot way, a pleasant word would be the most good, there would be very few rows. Of course it would be necessary for our smiling to be able to back his smile with muscle, so if an unruly person did not go in a hot way, he would be knocked off around under the smile's ear with a chair or a bung starter, the smile could wipe the floor with the wrath. There would be times when a smile would fail to do its work, as, for example, when a man with a good smile, accomplished all that it desires to, but it is on the whole the smile would be better than the club or the revolver. There are some men who are continually and constitutionally devoid of smiles, and who are likely to be shot off accidentally, and such men should be kept well away from the smile. The smile of a man who is continually and constitutionally devoid of smiles, and who are likely to be shot off accidentally, and such men should be kept well away from the smile. The smile of a man who is continually and constitutionally devoid of smiles, and who are likely to be shot off accidentally, and such men should be kept well away from the smile.

THE VALUE OF THE TEXAS MUSTANG.

The Rev. W. H. Murray writes enthusiastically to the Boston Herald that Texas is just the place for horse-breeding, and that the tough little mustangs are the right stock to take hold of for improvement. He declares that they trace their origin back to a "race of equine kings and queens," and have only deteriorated under hard usage. "I have seen these little 800-pound horses," he says, "travel eighty miles with a 180-pound man up, under a Southern sun, in a ride across the country, without roadways, from sun to sun, and that, too, on little grain, perils nothing but the grass they get from the prairie at night. Many of them are so fast that they play with you on the prairie, though you have a loaded mount that can run like a greyhound. Others trot—not naturally—with splendid out-perfect lance action, and when nothing but trot, however hard pressed, I have raced through the prairie grasses and flowers at the rump of a mustang station fifteen and a half hands high, an blood-bay in color, and a diabolical speed, and when I was able to break him from his trot or range up to his side, although my mount was a 'quarter-bred' mare of 1,000 pounds weight, that took to the chase with her eyes blazing, and ears laid back in a way that plainly told her rider that she felt a good deal as we did." Mr. Murray advises a cross from a thoroughbred stallion, believing that it would increase the size without losing toughness, and produce the best saddle horses as well as trotters.

Florida not for Consumptives.

Popular Science Monthly.

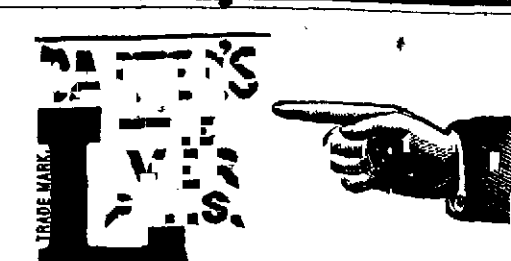
It is not necessary to cite authorities to show that the prime need of a consumptive is that he shall be a great deal out-of-doors, that he shall breathe pure air, that he shall exercise, that his entire physical organization shall be invigorated. Is the climate of Florida fitted to do this? Answer, No! The climate is simply an deliriously soothing. Being so—being moist and relaxing—it will cause tuberculous deposits to disintegrate rapidly. Expectoration will be increased, and there will be no rally of the system to compose this new call upon the strength. Instead of exercising freely and expanding his lungs as he should, the consumptive invalid will sit listlessly on the piazzas of the hotels, awaiting his fate. Hundreds are equal to every day, so, so, so. Seldom do you see one attempting to exercise and, if one is seen, is in moving in that sluggish and apathetic manner so characteristic of everyone living there.

Doctors Must Not Tell.

The Missouri supreme court has decided that information obtained by a physician from a patient must not be disclosed on the witness stand, though the physician declares that the information was acquired, while acting in a professional capacity, and was necessary to enable him to prescribe as a physician or operate as a surgeon. The court held that it would not do to let the mouth of a physician be a coeacae to the talk of a patient, to open it as to know-edges acquired from his own diagnosis of the case.

The Dignity of the House of Representatives.

Danie. Jougerty, of Philadelphia, commenting on the undignified behavior of the house of representatives, said to a friend that, when Mr. Clay was speaker, if he saw a member of the house reading a newspaper while the house was in session, he would send a page to him with instructions to say: "The speaker presents his compliments, and wishes to call your attention to the fact that the house is in session."



## CURE SICK HEADACHE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Indigestion, Nausea, Drowsiness, Diarrhea, etc. Pain in the Side, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they so correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if the only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find them the most valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE



## THE CAPITAL CITY. BISMARCK IN THE WAR.

Mayor Raymond will begin the construction of an elegant residence on Third street today.

The Bismarck Building Association have commenced building a fine \$2,000 residence south of the track for C. Fox.

Benton is reported much sicker this year than ever before, and his estate is reported to have decreased in value at least 40 per cent.

The steamer Helena is being overhauled and repaired, and will probably leave in a few days for Cow Island and intermediate points.

Mr. Eaton, book keeper of the Bismarck National bank is now very sick. He is resting comfortably under the treatment of Dr. McGowan.

Dickinson Press: Trux & Co's. new panorama of the Yellowstone Park, with a company of artists and original sketches, will shortly appear here.

The Bismarck Building Association have finished the work of excavating for the public school building and will commence laying brick next Monday.

Quite a number of prominent Montanians are now in the city. With the advent of the iron horse the era of prosperity seems to have dawned in that territory.

The penitentiary directors have ordered a telephone for the prison, and when the convicts arrive in the metropolis they will be greeted with the familiar "hello."

John Chinnick, late proprietor of the Cosmopolitan theater, Miles City, who was accidentally shot at the time of the big fire and the hanging of Bill Bigeye, died Tuesday afternoon.

The Tribune bindery is now fully equipped and prepared to execute every class of book binding from the most ordinary music and magazine work to the finest of blank and rule work.

The handsome residence of W. S. Moorhouse is nearing completion and in a short time will be ready for occupancy. The location is superb and the residence will be one of the neatest in the city.

The North Pacific company will commence carrying passengers and freight between Helena and Missoula to-day, and that newly completed portion of the road will be turned over to the operating department September 1st.

Contractor Swain says that within another week the Dakota block will be entirely enclosed. This building will be one of the handsomest in the city. It is trimmed with terra cotta and painted brick, and the stories are extremely high.

Mike Lynch, accompanied by three Bentons, arrived from the river metropolis last evening, after a rather hard trip of seventeen days. The party report the upper river as very low and are confident that the river traffic for this season is nearly over.

Attention is called to the superior facilities of the Tribune bindery for binding music, magazines, and in fact everything pertaining to that branch of the business. Call and examine the work and you will be fully satisfied regarding prices and workmanship.

Hon. J. S. Robinson, a very prominent lawyer of western Montana, is sojourning in the banner city. Mr. Robinson is en route east, where he has not visited for twenty years. He remains in Bismarck for a day or two to note her many advantages and will then journey on towards the Atlantic.

Bentons who are in the city report both the Maiden and Burlan mines as coming to the front at last. These mines have been idle for some time owing to a want of capital to develop them, but with the advent of the North Pacific capitalists are drifting that way, and both mining camps now seem to have a very bright future.

While fishing at the steamboat landing with an ordinary hook and line yesterday Emil Schwartz caught a sturgeon four feet and eleven inches in length. Mr. Schwartz first considered his funny captive to be a new fangled monster, but after exerting his physical development in landing the sturgeon, was satisfied that his planer was a common runner of the stream.

Lisbon Star: Our exchanges are stating that the North Pacific is going to locate a new line from Fergus Falls to Bismarck. They doubtless ignore the fact that there is already a line over that route which is in operation a distance of sixty-five miles. To be sure, it is called the Black Hills road, but "what's in a name?" It points to Bismarck instead of Deadwood.

Sion City Times: D. M. Inman, of Vermillion, was walking past the dog belonging to the janitor of the jail at the court house, when the animal without further notice jumped up and sunk his teeth into his right leg, inflicting a very bad looking wound. Dr. Dege gave it medical attention and nothing serious is anticipated from it. That's too bad, but D. M. should have been born better looking.

The Royal Baker and Pastry Cook, an order for which will be found in every can of the "Royal Baking Powder," is a royal addition to the kitchen library. It contains over seven hundred receipts pertaining to every branch of the culinary department, including baking, roasting, preserving, soups, cakes, jellies, pastry, and all kinds of sweetmeats, including receipts for the most delicious candies, cordials, beverages, and all other necessary knowledge for the chef de cuisine of the most exacting epicure, as well as the more modest housewife, who desires to prepare for her lord and master a repast that shall be both wholesome and economical.

Mr. F. R. Ellison, the representative of the Mosler, Bahmann safe company of Cincinnati, after spending several weeks in the capital city, during which time he has enjoyed most excellent success, will leave in a few days to superintend the shipping of the monster vault and safe for Melton Bros., bankers. Mr. Ellison has disposed of a large number of safes in Bismarck and those received have given entire satisfaction. In fact it is doubtful if there is another safe company in the United States that manufactures a safe having so many points of merit as the Mosler, Bahmann company.

The season has been more than usually cool at Cincinnati, but both parties will have local tickets in the field. This week—then watch the thermometer go up.

An Alexandria correspondent says if the British troops should be withdrawn from Egypt no European family would remain in the country a week after their departure.

OSCAR WILDE'S master portraits show him in the pale caste of thought.

## Life in the Confederate Capital.

## The Ways in Which "The President" and Minor Rebels Passed the Time—The President's Wife and Mrs. Lee.

The president's house, says The Philadelphia Times, was, of course, open on the evenings of regular receptions to any man who had a clean face and wore a decent coat. The crowd gathered there on such occasions was a motley assemblage. Wide latitude was allowed in the matter of dress, and the lifeless, though patriotic, homespun figured silk by side with the pretty toilet, whose possessor had run the blockade or come south under the flag of truce. Such dresses as these were rare and merely served to emphasize the new calicoes and carefully preserved silks and woolsens in which most of the ladies present were arrayed. Mr. Davis invariably wore citizen's dress at these receptions, but the awe of officers' uniforms made brilliant the spacious rooms of the old-fashioned mansion.

Probably the president of the Confederate states was the most unpopu ar man within their limits. Grave, gentle, cordial, and dignified, his manners in the presidential mansion were all that could be desired, but outside he was brusque to the verge of rudeness, and carried his private prejudices into public life. The examining attack, such as he received and criticized him mercilessly. John M. Daniel's brilliant intellect and keen satire was his paper power in the country, and it was by far the most popular among southern journals. Thus Mr. Davis' mistakes, and they were many, were fully held up to the public view, while the people were duly informed of all quarrels in the Confederate cabinet or with the generals of the army. Perhaps the chief cause of his unpopularity was his scarcely concealed enmity to Gen. Lee, who was, on the other hand the idol of the army, and through it of the people at home.

Probably nothing but Lee's state courtesy and perfect self-control prevented an open rupture between himself and Davis. It was often charged that only the fear of an open revolt in the army kept Davis from endeavoring to remove Lee from the command of the Confederate forces. Doubtless any such step would have provoked a revolt, and the question of state rights stood also in the way. Lee was the chosen chief of the Virginia troops, and as such could not have been removed by even the president of the Confederacy. Indeed, Virginia claimed a position among the belligerent states. "The mother of states and statesmen" had, in fact, accepted the federal constitution of 1789, expressly reserved the right to withdraw from the Union under certain contingencies, a right tacitly acknowledged at the time by the rest of the "Old Thirteen." None of the other seceded states having made the same stipulation, she was, therefore, in her own eyes, more than any other, a sovereign state asserting her sovereignty. Even Jeff Davis had too much prudence to provoke an open issue between Virginia and the Confederacy, and thus the O. C. Dominion had her agents over her, favorite son, who in fact, was in the Confederate army rather from loyalty to his state than as an advocate of secession.

Mrs. Davis was handsome, and was accustomed to society by years of life in Washington. She discharged her duties as mistress of the presidential mansion with a quiet grace and dignity which, if it won her few friends, at all events made her no enemies. She was eminently domestic in her tastes, devoted to her husband and children, and, after the terrible death of her little boy, who was killed during the second year of the war by a fall from the high porch in the rear of the house, she withdrew from society as much as possible, leaving her sister to fill her place. "The young lady was nothing loth to go, and, indeed, magnified her office to such an extent as the Richmond ladies said, 'gave herself such airs'—that she came in for her full share of the ill-feeling toward her brother-in-law."

Mrs. Lee was an invalid, whose delicate health confined her almost altogether to her own house. She held the office of president of the Soldiers' Aid society by the wish of the whole country, but the active duties of the post devolved chiefly on the vice presidents. Her daughters were leaders, of course, eaders in society, and were loved, and admired no less for their own attractions than for their father's sake.

Wealth had little or nothing to do with social position. Nearly every one was straitened, all ate, and privations were accepted as a sort of martyrdom, of which people were proud rather than ashamed. The refugees who thronged the city belonged, many of them, to the best blood in the state, and represented families whose historic homes are on the James and York rivers and in the Northern West. But little of their wealth was portable, state bonds paid no dividends, and the state law prevented the forcible collection of debts; therefore they were fain to earn a scanty living by hard work. The men were in the army on beggarly pay, while the women toiled in the governmental offices for a mere pittance. Thus many of the most refined and cultivated people in the city were in actual want of all but the merest necessities of life, and sometimes even of them.

Government contractors and manufacturers made money "hand over fist," and whoever had anything to sell was sure of high prices, but merchandise was far safer property than Confederate money, which evaporated, so to speak; its value, measured by what it would buy, growing less and less every day. After the so-called funding of the debt in the second year of the war, by which one-third of it was "priced," a repudiation, nobody had any confidence in the currency, and whoever possessed it was anxious to convert it into less perishable property. Long-acted people invested, in fact, speculators bought cotton and tobacco, and thus some large fortunes went up in the evacuation fires. Blockade runners preferred diamonds, as combining certain va us with the greatest economy of space, and some very fine jewels changed hands in Richmond during the war. Many men, prudent otherwise, made large investments in Confederate bonds, secured by cotton and tobacco, reasoning plausibly that if the cause of secession succeeded no better investments could be made, while in the opposite event confiscation would inevitably swallow property of a sort. Indeed, it is a matter of question now much the cry of "No quarter," kept up by politicians on both sides for party purposes, and to co with the dogged determination of the Confederates to "die in the last ditch."

During the earlier part of the war soldier worship was carried to the greatest lengths, and the women of the south made heroes of all who wore the gray. The uniform covered any number of sins, and, as a disguised man, girl, brought up in the most exacting circle, expressed it, it really seemed as if any man with a stripe on his trousers thought he had a right to speak to any lady whom he met. Virginia society of the best sort is proverbially aristocratic, priding itself on its care for good and looking scornfully down on all of less ancient lineage. One war never changed a man for the time being, and the paror

doors of many an exclusive house opened to those who, but for the uniform they wore, would have been entertained in the library or office by the gentlemen of the family without even a glimpse of the ladies. Some enthusiastic girls carried their devotion to the cause so far as to correspond with a man, and any soldiers who cared to write to them, a piece of Quixotism promptly suppressed by prudent parents and guardians.

The fact that a uniform, especially an officer's uniform, was accepted as a sufficient passport to society could hardly fail, sometimes, to bring about disagreeable results. So surely as the cat is left in close proximity to the cream jug the cream will be "absorbed," and so surely as young people of both sexes are allowed to mingle freely in social intercourse there will be more or less falling in love between them. Every wearer of a uniform was not exactly the sort of man to whom a careful father would willingly give his daughter in marriage, and not a few unhappy unions were the consequence of this romantic disregard of social lines. Worse, as a rule, some wretches, trusting to the security afforded by distance and the difficulty of making inquiries in districts occupied by the Union forces, acted upon the sailor's rule of "a wife in every port," and married in Virginia, after having left a wife at home. Fortunately such cases were rare, and a greater proportion of war marriages proved happy than would have been reasonably expected.

## He Had to Court Her Again.

Arkansas Traveler. A minister while riding along a lonely road in Arkansas last winter, encountered a man and woman riding together. The minister addressed a question to the man, but, without replying, the latter turned toward the woman, bowed to a woman who appeared in the doorway, and said: "Good mornin', madam; how's your heart to the health of your family?" The woman did not reply. "The day, madam," continued the man, "orly the sun's strikin' down mighty peart." Still the woman did not reply.

"My friend," said the minister, "am I to preach at Harvey's Point and I would like to know how to get there?"

"Don't you know?" asked the man.

"No, sir," do not.

"Then how do you expect me to know more about your business than you do? Say, there, madam," turning to the woman, "let me come in and make myself at home."

"No woman made no reply, but, dicking a cat out of the way and 'skooing' a chicken that came up on the steps, she leaned against the door facing and regarded the man with a look of interest that characterized the sweep of the eye over a barren waste.

"The church is situated near here, is it not?" asked the minister.

"Yes, but it is nearer to some places than it is to here. Say, macam, am very glad to see you, an' I hope that our relations may be pleasant."

"The woman made no reply.

"Which way must I go, as the roads have been changed?"

"Go down the creek. Compliments of the day, madam."

"Will following the road down the creek take me there?"

"I've told you so. If you know better go up the creek," and he smiled and bowed to the woman.

"You seem to take great pleasure in being polite to the lady at the door. Who is she?"

"The boss."

"The boss of what?"

"The situation. She's my wife."

"Why do you stand off here bowing to her?"

"Mister, war was you raised, any low? You don't know this country like I do. This mornin' went out this gate with a skillet follen in me, an' I've got to do my courtin' over again or it ain't safe to hang around the house. I've got to wait till woman afore the sun goes down or I'll sleep in the woods. Ain't got no time to talk about churches and things about the next world, for this world needs coolin' off at present. After I win this woman come around an' I'll talk to you. How do you go, madam?"

"You've got no, sir, my friend, 'vegot a big job before me an' I ain't got through." She got a flat iron back that an' is apt to let drive at any minute. Go on away now, and let me make the fight. I'm mighty persuadin' in my nature! Fine day, madam."

## Who Speaks the Purest English?

New York Sun.

Do Englishmen or Americans do better speak their common language? Having been a sojourner in London for a year and a half, the Rev. Dr. R. L. Stanton deems himself capable of answering the question in favor of us. He heard Thomas Hughes read miserably, dropping the letter "g" at the close of such words as "morning," and making frequent mispronunciations. Archbishop Tait was by no means a good model in the use of his mother tongue, and the English clergy, as a rule, are faulty in speaking. Passing by their peculiarities as to single words, their ordinary use of the voice sounds as such that, unless you give close attention, you can not understand them. Dr. Joseph Parker, one of the foremost pulpit orators in London among dissenters, invariably pronounces "chapter" as though written "chepter."

Many of the vowels have a peculiar twist as they come from his tongue. Dr. Stanton's ear detected fewer variations from the best educated American usage in Mr. Spurgeon than in any English preacher.

## Unappreciative.

When we sit down and read to the wife of our bosom one of our tenderest, purest, prettiest, gushing pieces of poetry, and turn our tearful eyes to hers for sympathy, to hear her say, "Yes, love, but I don't feel you Mary's baby had the measles!" it makes us sad that we want to go out to Dakota and live a life of celibacy with the prairie dogs and jack-rabbits. And when this same consistent angel shows us a hand-worked "tidy" which she had her two weeks to make, and use up several miles of twine a most good enough for fishing lines, and expects us to gush with admiration, we feel that there's a screw loose in the female organism somewhere.

## PEYLIUS.

S. A. Burdette.

The shadows closed on the orchard glooms,

The sweet winds kissed the mist-tree's plumes,

And bore on their wings the kiss of rain.

Couls in the red west dimmed the skies

As the sweet breathed blue with June's eyes

Came down the eave-perfumed way.

And the sapphire stars, in the morning

With their fashioned eyes Cupid's bow,

Ever catch grey eyes so tender bright,

And white brow catching the sunset's glow;

I will hear her speak when the loving heart

Soft as the note of a singing bird—

And give a thousand cars right out of

the office if I could think of any rhyme for

"trees" except "treese," but I can't; a—

same heart her voice; she said a bridle

over the air with a cecar, and said:

"So, brute, so! Tuck up your foot! Stand

over!" So he your tail to the fence if you

strive me with it again! So, brute, so."

## SIR GALATHEA.

Elizabeth L. Saxon in Yemmy's Apron.

"It was known to a—that Sir Galathea was

prayed and best of a—the anigists that graced

the table round and, as only saw the day

spring—Mort d'Arthur.

They say he died in a c'en time,

Crowned with immorta glory;

Zeats have sighed, and even been wet

Above this old, sweet story.

For me still lives Sir Galathea:

No other eyes behold it;

Sit at his desk and wield his pen,

Only a modern human.

For me he wears a wreath of bay,

Does not know that day is day

Sweet angel hangs unfail'g.

Each hour thus given to patient toil,

When given for a human being,

Takes from man's soul a stain of soil,

Neath heaven's eyes approving.

Ze walks life's path with other men,

Unconscious of the sp'ndor

And the glow of the girls' eyes known

In radiance warm and tender.

My heart springs forth to meet his own,

Not in your modern fashion,

But in the olden style known

With naught of mortal passion.

I only know my Galathea

Has seen the Holy Grail,

And, looking in his patient eyes,

How can my courage fail?"

## Marrying the Girls on the Buckwheat

Straw Principle.

We have said that men do not, as a rule,

figure conspicuously as matchmakers, nor do

they, but the judgment and policy exhibited

in this connection by a knowing old gentle-

man of our acquaintance could hardly be sur-

passed by the most accomplished tactician of

either sex.

"Brown," said a neighbor to him one day,

"I don't see how it is that your girls all marry

off so soon as they get old enough, while none

of mine can marry."

"Oh! that's simple enough," he replied; "I

marry my girls off on the buckwheat straw

principle."

"But what principle is that? Never heard

of it before."

Well, I used to raise a good deal of buck-

wheat and it puzzled me to know how to get

rid of the straw. Nothing would eat it, and

it was a great bother to me. At last I

thought of a plan. I stacked my buckwheat

straw nice and built a high rail fence

around it. My cattle of course concluded

that it must be something good, and at

once tore down the fence and began

to eat the straw. I drove them away and

put up the fence a few times; but the more I

hunted them off the more anxious they be-

came to eat the straw; and eat it they did,

every bit of it. As I said, I marry my girls

on the same principle. When a young man

that I don't like begins to cal on my girls

I encourage him in every way I can. I let

him come often and stay as late as he

pleases; and I take pains to hint to the girls

that I think they'd better set their caps for

him. I works first rate. I don't make

many calls for the girls' trar; him as coolly as

he can. But when a young fellow that

like comes around—a man that I think would

suit me for a son-in-law, I can't let him make

many calls before I give him to understand

that he isn't wanted about my house. I let

the girls, too, that they shall not have any-

thing to do with him and give them orders

never to speak to him again. The plan al-

ways works exactly as I wish. The young

lads begin to pity and sympathize with each

other; and the next thing I know is that they

are engaged to be married. When I see that

they are determined to marry of course

I give in and pretend to make the best of it.

That's the way I manage it."

## The Man with the Hollow Place.

Gamb, in New York Tribune.

Joan Cook, son of the war governor of

Ohio, is considerable of a wag. About once

a week he has a "stag" car party at his

house in Cleveland, and the same circle of

friends meet together, and practice jokes

are in order. Among these is a young mer-

chant who has made a respectable fortune

and is wisely about to retire at the age of

forty, so as to give his time to reading, phil-

osophy, and friends. On the car-

party night it was the method of

this friend to prepare himself for the abun-

dant supper that was a ways served. He took

no dinner on that day, but a little lunch,

and therefore his good appetite was remark-

able, and he ate these ways to a scheme. As

Cannon came to the party on a particular